THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 403. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1870. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The War in Europe.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Private Secretary of Etienne Arago, Mayor of Paris, has been arrested as a Prussian spy.

The line of communication between London and Paris has been re opened.

Telegrams in some London journals assert that the Prussians, having been repulsed in their last assault on Toul, have abandoned the siege, and are marching to join the army around Paris.

The *Tribune's* correspondent has arrived from Lyons and Tours, and gives from excellent sources the French plan for the national defence. All the Mobiles and young regulars now scattered over the southern towns, will be concentrated on some one of them. No open towns will be defended in the north, but the fortified places, Abbeville, Dunkirk, Calais, Cherbourg, St. Malo and Brest, are prepared to stand a siege. Havre, which has an exceedingly strong fort on a hill, is being strengthened with lines like those at Lyons; but Rouen is to be abandoned to the enemy. The Southern army when concentrated is to wait until the last possible moment, to gain time to drill. When one of the great outer forts of Paris has been taken, and the bombardment of the city commences, the army will march north against the Prussians.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The following despatches, giving the army movements, etc., in France, have just been received here:—The fortifications at Vincennes have been abandoned by the French. The Prussian guns at Sceaux now command the southern part of Paris. The Prussians avoided St. Denis, near the northern boundary of Paris, as much time would have been lost in carrying it.

The siege of Metz has become a mere blockade.

TOURS, Sept. 23.—Newspaper files and letters arrive here spasmodically from Paris.

There is an immense supply of cartridges at Lyons. Despatches from that city announce the arrival there of great numbers of French prisoners, who have escaped while *en route* to Germany under a guard of Prussian soldiers. Many more managed to reach Toul.

Captive balloons at Paris are still in active use, enabling the military authorities to keep a sharp watch over the movements of the Prussians.

Another balloon from Marshal Bazaine's headquarters at Metz has fallen within the territory controlled by the French. It contained 137 letters. From them it seems, that butcher's meat is very dear at Metz, and the army and citizens are consequently eating horseflesh. There is plenty of other provisions.

TOURS, Sept. 23.—A writer in *La France* gives the following as the Prussian plan of the campaign, and claims to have the facts from unerring authority:—The advance on Paris was regulated with mathematical exactness, so as to bring several German army corps around the capital by the 14th of September; then Paris was to be turned on the south, cutting the communication on that side with Tours, the seat of the Provisional Government; from Versailles, the Prussian headquarters, they were to harras Paris until it surrendered, at least a fortnight's attack; meanwhile the Germans will despatch two corps to Lyons, Havre and Cherbourg, and send flying columns throughout the country in all directions for forage. 75,000 fresh cavalry for that service is now expected from Germany. A portion of the programme has already been realized.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A special bearer of despatches for the *Tribune*, reached London last night, 22nd, having left Paris on Tuesday afternoon. Before his arrival no news since Sunday had been received from Paris in London by either telegraph or post.

The *Tribune's* courier reports conversations with Prussian staff officers, who laugh at the idea of Paris standing a long siege. They declare they know the points they can force to surrender if permitted in a short time. Versailles and St. Germain were taken without a show of resistance. He made his way out of Paris repeatedly but was turned back by the Prussian patrols; finally he passed the picket on the St. Germain road, and reached the headquarters He was notified by the chief of the Crown Prince's Staff, Blumes, that he was the last person who would be allowed to pass. He was asked curiously how he got through the lines, and was told he could not return without a special permission from the Crown Prince or the King himself. They mean to enforce Count Bismarck's intimation to the Embassy that no communication whatever will henceforth be permitted between Paris and the world outside.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 24, noon.—Bazaine has offered to capitulate Metz, on condition that he is allowed to take his baggage and arms. He engages not to take up arms for three months.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The following news is official:—

"PROCLAMATION.

"*To France*—Before the siege of Paris, Jules Favre desired to see Count Von Bismarck to know the intention of the enemy. The following is the declaration of the enemy:—Prussia wishes to continue the war in order to reduce France to a second-rate power. Prussia demands Alsace and Lorraine, as far as Metz, by the right of conquest. Prussia, before consenting to an armistice, demands the redemption of Strasbourg, Toul and Mont Valerien. Paris is exasperated, and will rather bury herself beneath her ruins than consent to such insolent pretensions. We can respond but by resistance to the last extremity. France accepts the struggle, and counts upon her children.—(Signed)

"Cremieux, Glais Bizoin, Fourichon."

La France says peace is impossible on the terms proposed by the Prussians without ruin and shame. Nothing is left us now but to make a dogged resistance.

The Government has issued a decree that all elections, as well as those for the Constituent Assembly, be suspended and adjourned, and all municipal elections which have been effected, annulled. The prefects will maintain the municipalities, or in their inability to serve, appoint others.

TOURS, Sept. 25.—Gambetta and Ferry addressed the following note from Paris to M. Cremieux, Minister of Justice:—Paris is now prepared to make a heroic resistance. All parties have united to sustain with energy the Government of defence. Should you hear through Prussian despatches that troubles have broken out in Paris, deny it. We have enormous forces of national and mobile guards, and troops of the line, with munitions and provisions enough to hold out all winter. Let France make a heroic effort.

BEAUVAIS, via Tours, Sept. 25.—A great battle raged all day yesterday north of Paris, between Pont-Aise and Isle Adam.

It is reported the peasants are cutting off the convoys of supplies in the rear of the Prussians.

TOURS, Sept. 25.—They have commenced sending mails from Paris by balloon. The Constitutionnel publishes a note received by this means, which confesses that the city is completely surrounded, and says communication with the outside world can only be had by balloons, one of which will be sent out every week.—A person who left Paris in a balloon descended at Evreaux, and has arrived safely. The Prussians fired at him with muskets and cannon. Some of the shot came so near they caused his car to vibrate. A package of letters from the Government at Paris to the Ministers stationed here was brought by the voyager, who says that he will attempt to return to Paris as he left it, and that others will leave the city in the same way. Great vigilance is maintained in the defence of Paris, and rigid discipline enforced among the troops garrisoning the walls. At several points strong electric lights are used to guard against surprise, which is evidently contemplated by the Prussians, as they are making a large number of scaling ladders. Near Fort Mont Retout there was a large house, behind which the Prussians commenced to build a redoubt. The Breton Mobiles made a night sortie, and after a hand to hand fight with the Prussains tore down the house. Several of the enemy were killed. Other buildings likely to give shelter to the Germans have been battered down by a cannon.—The Government intend to issue a decree for a levy en masse. The Brittany voluntary uprising is general. In Tours all the men have commenced drilling. Advices from the departments show that the proclamation announcing the breaking off of negotiations and the postponement of the meeting of the Constituent Assembly is well received, and the people on all sides cry for arms.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—An official despatch, dated Ecouts, Saturday, says by the capitulation of Toul there fell into our hands 109 officers, 2,240 men, 120 horses, an eagle, 197 guns, including 48 rifled cannon. Large supplies of ammunition, bombs, and other supplies of war were also surrendered.

NEW YORK, Sept 25.—Specials to London to the 24th say there is no truth in the story that the army of Paris revolted; and the stories of firing in the city are believed to have originated in the small-arm practice of the new troops Gen Trochu is drilling.

It is reported that cellars are renting at Paris at 2,000 francs, as places of refuge in case of bombardment. The vast cellars of the Cafe Anglais, Hotel du Louvre, and Grand Hotel, are fitting up into regular subterranean caravanseries.

Tours will be defended as soon as the Government have removed. Its fortifications are completely armed and the city is fully provisioned. Arrangements have been made for inundating the valley of the Loire as soon as the Prussians appear in force. The bridge, 1400 feet long, over that river is ready to be blown up.—The army of the Loire will occupy positions behind that river. It is estimated at 150,000 men, with ample supplies of provisions and ammunition.

Gen. De Wimpffen says he could have cut through the German army at Sedan, had a plan therefor, and would have executed it but for the conduct of the Emperor.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Standard says that Count Bismarck has made a great mistake in treating the Provisional Government with hauteur and contempt. He ought to have welcomed it as the best auxiliary force for a satisfactory termination of the war. No possible Government in France or abroad could sign a peace giving so much and giving it so genuinely. The permanent conquest of France is not out of the question. The occupation of France may be possible if Germany can keep up her armies. Every day that the war continues it reduces the ability of France to pay the German bill. Count Bismarck and the King will yet regret that they refused to deal more generously with the gentlemen of the pavement. It is not impossible even now that Paris may make a resistance that will compel the besiegers to retire, and the struggle may last all the winter. Fortune, with Prussia to-day, may be with France to-morrow. In forcing her power, she cannot lay claim to magnanimity. Had she insisted only on the razing of the fortresses she would have been applauded. The refusal of France to accept the armistice is politically suicidal.

The Times publishes a telegram from Saarbrucken, dated the 24th, which says, yesterday, at Metz, Marshal Bazaine made a feint on the side of Mercy La Haut, and attempted to escape to Thionville. There was a heavy cannonade for some hours, and after a sharp fight the French were driven in again. Their losses were serious. Bazaine sent back the Prussian prisoners he had taken in the engagement.

A heavy force of Bavarians is penetrating the country towards Lyons.

Since the reply of Favre for the Government reached Bismarck at Meaux, he has been obviously disturbed in mind. The Prussian Embassy here begins to speak of proposing a congress of European powers to guarantee the fulfilment by France of whatever terms of peace may be finally suggested and adopted. This change of tone excites much remark here, but no one anticipates that a favourable reception will be extended to any such plan at present.

BRUSSELS.—The Belgian press unanimously denounce the arrogance of Prussian pretensions.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—An approaching alliance between Prussia and Austria, but which is opposed by the Hungarians as part of the Austrian Empire, is spoken of.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at 7½ Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

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All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1870.

The War Situation.

Toul was captured by the Prussians on Friday, the 23rd ult., and the inhabitants of Strasbourg, who were before reported resolutely determined against yielding, compelled the surrender of that stronghold on the morning of the 28th, when 451 officers and 17,000 men laid down their arms.

The French losses in the war, previous to this last surrender, are reported to be—One Marshal, 39 Generals, 3,359 officers, 106,950 privates, 10,280 horses, at least 56 "Eagles," 102 mitralleuses, 887 field and fortress guns, over 400 waggons and trains, several pontoon trains, magazines, railway trains, with an incalculable quantity of supplies of arms, ammunition, clothing, equipments, forage and provisions.

In other military movements, a comparative calm has succeeded the tremendous storm of battles which followed in such quick succession during the first weeks of the war. There are, it is true, sundry reports of sharp fighting in the vicinity of Paris, in which the French claim to have had the advantage; but as yet the accounts are not very precise, and the results evidently have not produced any change of moment in the respective positions of the besiegers and the besieged of Paris. The city is certainly cut off for the present from general communication with the outside world, and information of what takes place within the walls can only be obtained by means of the balloons, which are sent flying over the heads and beyond the reach of the Prussians. The rumours of a Red Republican insurrection against the self-appointed Government of Defence,—on which the attacking enemy appear to rely somewhat confidently as increasing their chances of an easy capture of the capital—are positively denied, and very likely have their origin quite as much in the wish which is father to the thought, as in any slender foundation of fact. The wholesale expulsion of Germans from the city, and the discovery of Prussian arms and uniforms, has foiled the supposed plot for a treacherous attempt to make it appear that a large force of the enemy had succeeded in penetrating into the city, which would have created such confusion and dismay as to have rendered a surrender more probable.

The experience the Germans have so far had in reducing the fortified places their main armies passed by in the course of their onward march, has not been of a nature to promise a short or easy task in carrying Paris by storm. The invaders are said to be angry at finding how small a force in Toul had impeded communication between their front and rear for so long a time. It is said that Moltke—the great strategist, who is credited by his admirers with almost superhuman powers of military foresight and irresistible combinations—declined, at the commencement of the siege, an offer made by certain parties to build a railroad round Toul, out of the reach of the guns of the fortress, in a fortnight's time. He set the suggestion aside with the crushing remark—"No, we shall have Toul long before that." Having made a mistake of only a few weeks as to this comparatively insignificant place, with its small garrison, the Prussians now seem to be more inclined to get into Paris by starving its defenders out, than by proceeding to demonstrate they can take it by force, whenever they choose to sacrifice only some 10,000 lives by a desperate assault on one of the outer forts. That done, the surrender of the city, which is already spoken of as "doomed," is assumed as a mere matter of course.

There is a disagreement between Bismarck and Favre as to their respective responsibility for the rejection of an armistice, discussed during Favre's peace mission to the Prussian headquarters; but the fall of Strasbourg and Toul, whose surrender was demanded, with other places, as a preliminary measure by Bismarck, has removed to some extent, a portion of the stumbling blocks in the way of peace negotiations. The King's determination to make peace only in Paris, with Bismarck's resolve to cripple France against the *next* war he professes to anticipate within five years, is causing a reaction of public opinion in England against Prussia.

A special to the London *Times* says:—The fall of Strasbourg, it is considered, makes but little difference in the question as to the power of resistance of France. Everything turns on the ability of Paris to defend itself three months. That time gained, the Prussians will never retain a fort in French territory. The whole country is rising in arms.

Alleged Russian Designs on Turkey.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A Berlin telegram, to be received cautiously, has the following startling intelligence:—"Russia is in motion to seize the Black Sea, and probably the Dardanelles. War between the Czar and the Sultan is imminent."

Sept. 24.—The English Minister at Constantinople has despatched a message to the Foreign Office, in reply to urgent telegrams from Earl Granville.

It is announced from Vienna, that Austria has consented to the formation of a powerful Russian camp in Bessarabia, and another on the Polish frontier. It is believed that such announcement prefigures the open avowal of an Austro-Russian alliance for combined action.

It is understood that the Czar congratulated the King of Italy on the peaceful occupation of Rome.

The tone of Bismarck's circular to German representatives abroad is considered hesitating and almost deprecatory, and it is believed that new complications of a most serious character menace the existing equilibrium of European powers.

The English authorities are exhibiting extraordinary activity in forwarding munitions of war to Malta and Gibraltar.

Advices from Constantinople say that a rebellion broke out at Trikali in Thessaly, believed to be encouraged by the Russian Government. It is feared that all Albania will soon be in arms.

The Russian fleets in the Black and Baltic Seas are reported to be under sailing orders.

It is understood that the Khedive is in full accord with the Russian and Italian Governments, and that the Italian fleet is about to sail for Alexandra.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The British War Office yesterday issued orders for the immediate calling out of the reserves of the army.

LONDON, Sept, 27, 5 p. m.—The following is given as the probable programme of M. Thiers at St. Petersburg:—Constantinople and the road to India to be guaranteed to Russia; Belgium and Egypt to be guaranteed to France; Alsace and part of Lorraine and the road to Vienna to be guaranteed to Prussia. That is—England, Turkey, Austria and Belgium to be the innocent victims of the peace.

Division of the County.

☞ *The Ontario* discourseth as follows concerning the separation of North Hastings from the front part of the County, for municipal and judicial purposes:—

"A writer in the Madoc *Mercury*, whether from a desire to see his production in print, or with sincere wish to have the counties divided, comes out strong on the question of division. If the position he assumes is sympathized in by any considerable number of people, it is not now apparent; but a legitimate field of discussion is opened up, and although against the interests of Belleville, we are bound to say that North Hastings has rights in that direction. Belleville is too far distant from the central points of North Hastings to assume the relation in regard to it which it does. Still there is something to be said on both sides. The cost of establishing a new county is not confined to the erection of buildings alone. There are officers to pay (and to appoint rejoins the writer above alluded to) and the whole machinery for the administration of justice to organize, and a Railway to build connecting Madoc to Belleville, or some other place. Surely our friend would not ask a Superior Court Judge to stage it 26 or 30 miles to hold court in Madoc or Bridgewater? This would be monstrous—disastrous alike to the dignity of the country and the spotless Ermine of the Bench. Write again, Mr. "Settler," and if you have good arguments let us see them?"

The Back Country Roads.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR:—It is an astonishing fact that the Settlers of this Back Country never can agree, especially on Road matters. The present agitation for money to help build a road is the first that ever was got up in this part of the country, yet it is to be regretted that any man who lives from twelve to fifteen miles to the west would try to discourage the project. Nevertheless, the world is full of such characters, and I doubt not but the same individual who signs his signature "Resident," and is crying "sectional interest," is one of the most selfish men there is on the Hastings Road, and I would advise the public to watch the same resident. I advocate liberality, and as the Hastings Road has cost from $1,200 to $,1800 per mile, and yet crying for more, we, the residents east of the Hastings road, in Tudor, Limerick and Cashel, will be well satisfied if we can get $2,000, to build the whole stretch of road; and are sure that that amount will make it as good a road as the Hastings Road is now. And I might further state that a road might be got without crossing a swamp four rods wide; and the biggest creek or river is not as big as Deer Creek in Madoc, with good shores for approaches; and there are only two of them, and they are small streams running into the Mississippi.

Now, Mr Editor, I don't like to see a man so one-sided, like the handle of a jug, that he can't speak the truth, and to certify certain distances as facts, when the public knows better by looking at the map of the county. I would further inform our Resident neighbour that I have travelled through the back country, from the Bobcaygeon Road to the Addington Road, for the last twenty years, and that the longest stretch of hardwood I have ever seen is off the route of the proposed road. As respects the route, there is a road that the settlers use back to the 7th concession in Cashel, and from that it can't be over thirteen miles to the Mississippi Road; and four-fifths of that is hardwood, and a good track for a road. I have also been talking with some of the settlers on the Hastings Road, and all agree but one individual that it is no more than right for us to have road made through Cashel.

We trust that our Resident neighbour, whoever he may be, will let us alone in our prospect, and in the future keep truth on his side, and discard the jug handle principle, so that he may be respected by his neighbours.

I am, yours truly,
PETER M. GUNTER.

CASHEL, 25th Sept., 1870.

The VILLAGE, at this season of the year, ought, to be like other places, now putting on its busiest aspect. But in point of fact it is so dull in the daytime that we had almost said,—it is unaccountably so. All through the night, however, one is liable to be woke up by the sound of passing waggons, heavily loaded with barley. We have been assured that, on an avergae, thirty teams in the course of four-and-twenty hours, pass through Madoc, going South. This would prove rather hard work for "Bob Simmons's team," which the opponents of the Railroad scheme at the front,—where all the money is spent—declared could carry alone, all the freight that would be offered to the K. & M. R R. And this goes on year after year, and the money which would be left here for other improvements is drained away—and all for want of a railroad.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon, 28th ult., Mr. D. Boyle, of the Cooke settlement, in Madoc, was accidentally thrown from the seat of his waggon, while coming down the hill on the Belleville road, near Luke's Hotel. He fell with his feet across the tongue of the waggon, and with his head hanging over the traces; and while in this position was dangerously kicked by the horses. Mrs Boyle had her arm broken, while endeavouring to rescue her husband. He was taken to the Hotel, in apparently an almost lifeless condition, and properly cared for, until the arrival of Dr Wilson, who fears he is fatally injured.

THE MADOC CHEESE FACTORY.—The Directors, we understand, have met with general success in the canvas on behalf of this enterprise, which bids fair to be commenced without delay. A meeting of all interested takes place this (Saturday) afternoon.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.—Now that potatoes are being dug, we begin to hear the results of the experiments with planting the Early Rose in this vicinity. Mr. Joseph Bateman informs us that from twelve lbs. of seed he obtained 5 bushels and 12 lbs; and that this was not the full return, some damage having been done to the patch by animals.—But Mr. John B. Fox, of Huntingdon, has a much larger return. From *two* moderate sized potatoes, given to him by Mr. Emo, he obtained *two bushels and one peck!* Can any one beat that?

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.—The by-law for granting a bonus of $100,000 from the Town of Belleville to the Grand Junction Railway Company, is to be voted on by the electors of the municipality on Monday the 24th day of October.

☞ The Aurora Borealis was very brilliant at night at the end of last, and beginning of this week, with lesser displays since; but the change of weather, which is popularly supposed to take place in a few hours afterwards, was deferred till Friday, when rain began to fall.

☞ The woods hereabouts are still in nearly full leaf, though they will probably be quite bare in a fortnight's time.

☞ The Toronto TELEGRAPH has this week come out in new type—a proof that enterprise pays.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA RAISED TO THE PEERAGE.—Sir John Young, Governor-General of the Dominion, has been raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom, under the title of Baron Lisgard, from one of His Excellency's Irish estates.

☞ We have received from Mr. H. G. Vennor, of the Geological Survey of Canada, a copy of his Report on the Geology of Hastings County, with a Map of the Region, showing the distribution of the Rock Formations in parts of the Counties of Peterborough, Hastings, Addington and Frontenac—Included in the Report is a chapter on the Economic Minerals of the District, which would have been eagerly perused two or three years ago, and will no doubt be carefully studied should anything lead to a general revival of mining operations.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION!

THE Public are hereby forbidden to harbour or trust any and all members of my family, on my account, as after the date of this notice I will not be responsible for any debts they may contract in my name.

HENRY O'HARA.

Madoc, Sept. 30, 1870.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby forbid giving credit on my account from this date. I will pay nothing except on my written order.

CHARLES ST. CHARLES.

Madoc, Sept. 30, 1870.

For Sale.

A POWERFUL, Fine-toned MELODEON, 4½ Octaves, Rosewood case, manufactured by Prince & Co, of Buffalo.

A BUGGY, first-class, made to order; and a Set of Single HARNESS, silver-mounted.

Apply to R. T. GRAY, Madoc.

MADOC CHEESE FACTORY.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Directors and Stockholders of the MADOC CHEESE FACTORY, and of others wishing to join the Company, will be held on SATURDAY, the FIRST Day of OCTOBER next, at HUDGINS' North American Hotel, in the Village of Madoc, at TWO o'Clock, P.M.

C. F. AYLSWORTH,
President.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Secretary.

Madoc, Sept. 19, 1870.

Madoc Agricultural Society.

THE ANNUAL

FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW

of the above Association will be held in the VILLAGE OF MADOC,

on

THURSDAY, THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

Public admitted at Half-past Twelve o'Clock at Noon, on payment of Twelve and a-half Cents.

Tickets for exhibiting to be obtained of the Secretary One Week previous to the Show.

For Prize List see Show Bills.

CHARLES GREAM,
Secretary.

Madoc, Sept. 20, 1870.

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

ON the Northern part of the VILLAGE of MADOC, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal.

Parties building will be liberally treated with.

Offers for purchase received by

CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc;
or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,
Box 29, Montreal.

Stone Cottage to Let,

ON DONALD STREET, VILLAGE OF MADOC, THAT pleasantly Situated Cottage, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal, and lately occupied by Mr. Coe. Has Good Barn and Stables and a Well. There is also about an acre of Ground enclosed for a Garden.

Rent very moderate. Apply to

CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc;
or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,
Box 29, Montreal.

Steam Carding and Fulling Mill.

THE Subscriber having procured a STEAM-ENGINE, is now prepared to CARD WOOL and FULL CLOTH, at his old stand, of any time, without danger of the delay so frequently experienced at Mills depending entirely upon water-power.

He will call at all the leading places of business in the Village of Madoc, once a week, to fetch Wool and Cloth, and will return the Rolls and Fulled Cloth to the same places, for the convenience of his customers.

☞ The Subscriber would also intimate to such of his customers as have neglected the settlement of their accounts, that prompt payment would now be acceptable, as he has incurred considerable expense in obtaining the steam-engine for his machinery.

W. H. PRINGLE.

Madoc, August 13, 1870.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Undersigned for Carding, Fulling, or Cloth-Dressing, are requested to call upon and settle with Mr G. D. RAWE, in whose hands their accounts have been placed for collection.

C. T. LANE.

Sept. 19, 1870.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.

RESIDENCE,.....MADOC.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes, at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale **Fifty Eligible Building Lots**, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion o he village of Madoc.

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards *price* and *terms of payment*. Title indisputable. Apply to

CHARLES KIRK, on the Premises.

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE,

STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.
LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.

RESIDENCE,.....TWEED.

MR. GREAM,

NOTARY PUBLIC,
Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Forneri & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.
OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC.
☞ Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.
C. C. FORNERI, *C.E. & P.L.S.* L. KENNEDY, *C.E. & P.L.S.*
All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS (weekly edition of the DAILY NEWS, Kingston), is published every Friday at Two Dollars per annum. Sent six months for One Dollar. DAILY NEWS, Five Dollars per annum.—Address the Publisher, Kingston.

STEEL PLOUGHS

AND

WOOD'S

MOWING MACHINES.

THE Subscriber is now selling STEEL PLOUGHS at $10 each.

WOOD'S Celebrated MOWING MACHINES, cutting 4½ feet, at $75. The same, with Reaping Attachment, $90,00.

W. H. WALLBRIDGE.

Belleville, March, 1870.

WILLIAM MOORE,

Boot and Shoemaker,
DIVISION STREET, MADOC.
☞ Repairs neatly and cheaply executed.

Markets.

MADOC.—Wheat, $1,00. Barley, 70c. Rye, 60c. Oats, 35c. Peas, 60c. Butter, roll 18c., tub 19c.

BELLEVILLE.—Spring Wheat, $1,00 to $1,05. Barley, 80c to 90c. Rye, 65c to 70c. Oats, 40c to 00c. Peas, 60c to 65c

TRENTON.—Spring Wheat, $1,00. Barley, 75 to 85c. Rye, 60c to 65c. Oats, 35c. Peas, 60c.

KINGSTON.—Wheat, $1,00. Barley, new, 75c. to 00c. Rye, 65c. Oats, 40 to45c. Peas, 60 to 65c.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The wealth of Great Britain increases, it is said, at the rate of £100,000,000 sterling annually.

Bank Tellers have found out that a number of the new twenty cent pieces have had the figure "20" erased, so that it is with difficulty one can detect whether the mutilated piece represents the fourth or the fifth of a dollar.

The Dominion of Canada has in operation 2,750 miles of railroad, constructed at an expense of one hundred million dollars. There are 1,300 miles more being graded, ironed and stocked at an estimated cost of $40,000,000.

Among the self-made men of our time we have the present Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, whose first occupation after his arrival in this Province was marking bags in a mill. Twenty years ago, Mr McKenzie, now leader of the Opposition in the Dominion Parliament, was a stone-mason in Kingston.

The railway from Morristown, N. Y., to a station of the Rome and Watertown Railway, is to be constructed by Messrs. W. Ellis, of Prescott, and H. Abbott, of Brockville, at a cost of about $750,000. This line will shorten the distance from Ottawa to New York by a hundred miles.

A telegram from Washington announces that some amusement is created there by the reported talk of the Canadian officials, who argue that the claim for damages growing out of the last Fenian raid is a much better one than that of America for indemnification for the ravages of the Alabama.

The death of the wife of the Rev. W. Morley Punshon occurred in Toronto on Friday afternoon, Sept. 23rd. This mournful intelligence will awaken a feeling of profound sympathy for the bereaved husband and family, wherever the name of Punshon is honoured and his eminent character and services to the Church are known and appreciated.

It is reported that a prominent New York shipowner has offered to bet $50,000 that he has a steamer which can beat by twenty-six hours any steamer which has yet crossed the Atlantic. Also, that the steamer is of American build, and will be commanded by an American; and that if the bet should be accepted it would enable him to show the world something new about American steamers.

The new English iron-clad turret ship Hotspur has just concluded a trial trip to Devonport. The great interest felt in her success was sensibly increased since the loss of the Captain. The result is pronounced on all hands entirely satisfactory. The Hotspur carries a twenty-five ton gun, and the fears entertained by some that this immense weapon could not be successfully handled, have been happily disappointed.

The Marine and Fisheries Department has imported by the Scandinavian, in pieces from England, a new iron light ship, to be put together in Quebec, and moored early next spring below Red Island, one of the most dangerous spots in the Lower St. Lawrence. She is strongly built, to resist the ice in the fall, and provided with the best lights and a powerful steam fog whistle. Deputy Minister Smith is in Quebec to look after the affair.

The Moscow Gazette accuses Prussia of originating the present conflict. It says: "The war was prepared by the astute policy of Berlin, not only at home, but also in the enemy's camp; and when all was ready—when France was isolated abroad and disorganized and betrayed at home, and consequently quite incapable of entering on a great war—she was goaded into fighting, and in such a manner that it seemed as if the provocation came from herself. The Prussian declaration of war was put into the mouth of irritated France, who knew not what she said."

The New York Spirit of the Times speaks of the triumph of the Prussian system in Europe as fatal to liberty. It argues thus: "The military system of Prussia, which is a new system, beat down that of Austria in a campaign of seven days, and in three weeks has succeeded in prostrating the entire military power of France. This being the result of a new system against an old system, it follows that the other powers of Europe must conform to the former if they would maintain their independence. The result must be, therefore, that all the powers of Europe will be obliged to transform every male inhabitant in their boundaries into an abject military slave of three years, after arriving at the age of eighteen, as Prussia does; and to hold him liable ever after till the age of forty-five, for military service, even to the invasion of a foreign country." The worst of turning Europe into a barracks, and giving up the nations to the possession of their armies, is the degradation of women that follows. While the men are in barracks, smoking, drinking and idling, the women are sent into the fields to dig and hoe and bear burdens, and are even fastened in the place of horses to the farm carts to drag the loads.

The Kingston *Whig* says there can be no doubt that Kingston, from its geographical position and its access to Montreal and the United States, is, or ought to be, the head market for grain and produce throughout this district; yet, strange to say, Napanee at present obtains the lion's share of the trade, and even the produce buyers of Kingston employ merchants in Napanee to buy for them. This anomaly is caused by the public spirit of the merchants of Napanee, who work together in a liberal spirit and unite to pay a higher figure for produce than the quotations would appear to warrant, justly calculating that the trifling advance which they give over Kingston buyers, will be more than compensated for by the trade secured to the town. Their theory has proved correct, and Napanee market is now crowded with farmers every day, bringing in grain, while loads arriving in Kingston are few and far between.

COCK-FIGHTING.—Kingston boasts of the possession of a number of brave game cocks, the best of which are to be sent to Virginia shortly to fight in a main to take place there. The lovers of this truly elegant pastime, so conducive to all the gentler feelings, are prepared to invest $1,000 in the sport. It is a pity that the sleepy old town could not have the money spent for improvements to promote its trade. The Madoc Railway scheme is languishing for want of support, and $1,000 might help it materially.—*Montreal Herald.*

THE LOSS OF THE "CAPTAIN."—Late mail advices dispel the mystery which hung around the manner in which the Captain was lost. The gunner, with seventeen of the crew who escaped, have arrived at the Admiralty in London. It appears that a heavy squall struck the ship; she yielded to its force and capsized. Captain Burgoyne was on deck at the moment. He ordered the topsails to be lowered and sheets to be let fly. But as the vessel lay over, the bottom of the hurricane deck was exposed to the full force of the wind, and acting as a huge sail pressed her lower and lower into the water until she turned completely over. Her deck was burst in by the immense weight pressing upon it. She filled with water and went down like a stone. The two fatal errors in the construction of the Captain were the putting masts into her, and giving her only six instead of eight feet freeboard as Captain Coles had designed.

NEW RAILROADS.—The advantage of railroad communication with this city is already making itself felt. We learn that property in the vicinity of the new Gosford road and its depot, have increased in some instances 25 per cent, and at that rate several purchases have been already made. A few of our citizens have also made selections on the road with the view of building summer residences. For this purpose the road will offer great facilities to business men, permitting them to leave the city after office hours by train, and give ample time to throw a line and hook over the waters of the Jacques Cartier before night fall. We also learn that there is at this moment near 10,000 cords of first-class maple and birch firewood awaiting the completion of the road to be brought to the city limits. This trade alone, it is said, will have the effect of making the road realize this fall a large sum of money.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND WOODEN LEGS.—We have from good authority two facts which will, in some slight degree, bring home to our readers the extent and the reality of the murderous work now taking place in the east and north of France. The first comes to us from a Prussian source, and is almost grotesque in its hideous suggestiveness—two hundred thousand wooden legs have been ordered by the government for the use of the soldiers! Legs alone to be destroyed by the two hundred thousand! How many arms and jaws, and other portions of the human form, are to be shot away before the contest is over? During the war of 1866, King William shed tears at the spectacle of one man, whose arms and legs were all gone, and who implored his sovereign to order some one to shoot him, for he had no means himself of ending his misery. The King wept, and vowed he never would make war again. Four years pass, and the vow is forgotten; but two hundred thousand wooden legs are ordered for the benefit of those who may lose their own flesh and blood. The sight of the poor torso praying to be sent after its limbs has not been wholly lost upon his Majesty. The other incident is one in which many East-end readers will feel an almost personal interest. A young actor a few weeks ago performing at the Standard Theatre, in Little Faust, as Siebet, made many friends by his pleasant singing and frank, genial manner. He was a Frenchman, named Marius, and his slight accent only drew attention to his perfect mastery of English. He was well liked by his audience and by his comrades, and everyone prophesied for him a brilliant future. Well, this youthful favourite went to Metz some three weeks ago, and in the first of the three battles before that fortress he was only one of a hundred thousand who, a month ago, where full of life and hope, and now lie stark and cold, the hapless victims of crimes in which they had no part.—*Eastern Post.*

Since Queen Victoria took her place on the English throne, thirty-three years ago, every other throne, from the least to the greatest, has changed occupants.

VARIETIES.

A man's name passes around much more freely if it has a handle to it.

In America the procuring of a divorce is called "courting" after marriage.

A thief, who lately broke open a grocer's warehouse, excused himself on the plea that he only went to take tea.

A western editor has placed over his marriage announcements a cut representing a large trap, sprung, with the motto—"The trap down! another ninny caught!"

A tavern boaster vaunting his knowledge of the world, was asked by a wag if he had ever been to Algebra. "Oh yes," said he, "I once passed it on the top of a coach."

A rural Englishwoman had the right idea when, finding herself unable to whip her husband, she shouted to her son, who was upstairs in bed: "Bill, come down stairs and lick thy father, or else he'll be th' maister o' the whole house."

Scientific men have recently discovered that the poison taken into the system from continual smoking of tobacco will cause death in one hundred and sixty-seven years. We warn our readers who have been smoking nearly that time, to break themselves of the habit at once.

Mr. Charles Mathews, in proposing the toast of the Army and Navy at his farewell banquet, said, "I have never been in the army, though I have been in many a mess; and the only chance I ever had of joining the navy was once when I had a narrow escape of getting into the Fleet!"

A young lady in Oshkosh was lately presented with an elegant card-case by one of her admirers. A few days afterward, while showing it to a lady friend, she remarked that "she wished he had given her a larger one. This little thing won't hold more than half a deck!"

An author, reading his drama in the green-room, remarked that he knew nothing so terrible as reading a piece before such a critical audience. An actress present said she knew something much more terrible than that. "What is it?" exclaimed the author. "To be obliged to sit and hear it," she replied.

One of the kings of Spain had been unsuccessful in war, and had lost several provinces; yet he received, notwithstanding, the title of the Great from his courtiers, and the more unfortunate he grew the more rigid was he in exacting such honours. "Yes, he is Great," said a wit, "just as a ditch is great. The more earth you take from it, the bigger it becomes."

NOT TO BE CAUGHT.—There was, many years ago, a Lazy Man's Society organized in Manchester. One of the articles required that no man belonging to the society should ever be in a hurry. Should he violate this article, he must stand treat to the other members. Now, it happened on a time that the doctor was driving post-haste through the streets to visit a patient. The members of the society saw him, and chuckled over the idea of a treat; and, on his return, reminded him of his fast driving and violation of the rules. "Not at all," said the doctor. "The truth is, my horse was determined to go, and I felt too lazy to stop him." They did not catch him that time.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 404. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1870. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The War in Europe.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Dr. Gueist, who has recently made a tour of inspection through Rhenish Prussia, Hanover, Baden, and Hesse, makes an earnest appeal to the charity of all Germans for the people of those countries. He says that the towns are crowded with helpless women and children, coming into them to beg for bread; the fields are left untilled; villages are swept clean by armies in search of food. This picture of these regions of victorious Germany is scarcely better than that which is given by others of the vanquished districts of invaded France. Prices of all the necessaries of life have gone up three-fold.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—The *Herald* special says the excitement after the first flush of victory has subsided, and it would be an error to believe the enthusiasm of the same intensity as a fortnight ago. The wish is generally expressed, "Would that the war might end; it has lasted too long." The cause of this sentiment I do not know and will not attempt to explain, although there is an undercurrent of sympathy with the Liberal Government of France. The imprisonment of Jacoby and other staunch Democrats and Liberals, does not fail to impress the masses and awaken apprehensions that the most triumphant result of the war would confer no political benefits, nor restore that liberty promised so often, and last but not least, effect no reduction of the material burdens of the people. This bloody strife can only be the commencement of an important era in the political configuration of the country. The Liberals insist on the alteration of the North German Constitution, which was framed under the pressure of the events of 1866, and conceded by the Conservatives to be hasty work to secure the fruits of victory; but it entailed military burdens in direct taxation; the stamp duty on newspapers, a limited franchise, the union of Church and State, and police prosecutions. The Liberals proudly point to the Constitution drafted in 1849, as the very Magna Charta adapted to the great, and powerful, and free Germany.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A cable special to the New York Times says:—The result of the Cabinet Council yesterday, according to the London Times, is the further postponement of the action of the Ministry in regard to mediation. This delay cannot be of long duration. The tone of the Times itself yesterday shows the Government must yield to public sentiment.

Another letter from Sir Henry Bulwer to that paper, published this morning, on the conclusive duty of England in this crisis, declares, as historical facts, that if, when the Emperor Nicholas told Sir M. Seymour he meditated marching his troops to the Principalities, England had firmly protested, he would not have taken that step; and that if she had protested against Napoleon III. undertaking this war, in the same manner he would not have commenced it. Sir Henry, therefore, deprecates the Ministerial policy of waiting for good opportunities which may never occur.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The Parisians are all calm and impassive, and pursue their usual occupations, but the rifle is always near, that they may be ready for service at the first tap of the drum.

Some petroleum which had been provided for the defence of the city suddenly burst into flames to-day, causing extreme excitement; the fire, however, was extinguished after an hour's labour with engines. The soldiers charged with cowardice in the recent engagement have been disgraced and otherwise punished.

TOURS, Oct. 3.—News from Metz again confirms the report of the excellent condition of Marshal Bazaine's army.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—80,000 Landwehr reserves from the North Baltic sea-coast are being pushed through here for the front for operations against Belfort and Lyons.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Later advices from the Prussian headquarters around Paris show the army is quietly closing in around the city. There has been no effort as far to bombard.

Capt. Johnston, Queen's messenger, has at last been permitted to depart from Paris with despatches to the English Government. He left Paris on the 25th September, but was stopped by the Prussians. After a long detention, the Prussian commander suffered him to proceed, with a warning that similar messages would be detained.

The Times believes the reduction of Paris will require a considerable time.

The Prussians assert the fire from the forts around Paris is quite vigorous at times, but entirely harmless.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The Duke of Nassau was killed on the 24th, while riding with the King of Prussia and staff from Rheims to Chalons, for the purpose of conferring with Prince Frederick Charles. In the thickest part of the woods there suddenly rang out a double volley of musketry from an ambuscade. The third carriage, containing the Duke and staff, was riddled with bullets; one aide-de-camp was instantly killed; another mortally wounded, and the Duke also. The fifth carriage, containing the King, was struck by several balls, but no one was hit. The woods were scoured by cavalry without any result. The Duke died on Sunday.

Russia Preparing to Interfere.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Government has information from its agents in the Baltic that the military preparations which Russia has been making so openly and with such extraordinary energy are directed not against Turkey, but against Germany. This information is confirmed by private advices, and it is certain that there is great alarm and uneasiness at Berlin. The following troops of the Russian army are announced to have been echeloned along the Prussian frontier during the past three weeks:—Two divisions of the infantry of the Guards, under Lieut.-Gen. Baron Moeller Sakomelsky; three divisions of the Grenadiers of the Guards, under Lieut.-General Prince Tonkhow Mouvaroff; one division of the cavalry of the Guards, under General Prince Galitzin; twelve divisions of the infantry of the line, under Lieut.-General Von Egger; five divisions of the cavalry of the line, under Lieut.-Gen. Count Von Kretz; two parks of engineers and twelve parks of artillery, under Lieut.-Gen. Knyscheff. It is announced that a force of one hundred and fifty thousand Cossacks, the most terrible light troops of the world, has been called under arms, and that the squadron of the Baltic is ready for active service. These statements are made in government circles, and they are accompanied with the still more alarming intimation that the Russian Minister D'Ombril, at the Court of Berlin, has been instructed by Prince Gortschakoff to present a formal demand to Prussia for a full and categorical explanation of her purposes and policy in pursuing the war with France. In this demand it is stated that the Government of the Czar declares it to be quite impossible that Russia can regard it as a question solely to be decided between Germany and France what the limits of either party shall be; that the future of Russia, not less than the past, makes it the duty of the Russian Government to protest against, and if necessary, to prevent any change in the equilibrium of Europe which would embarrass the freedom of action of the Russian Government; and particularly that Russia will never suffer the fixed boundaries of the European States to be disturbed, in obedience to the subversive and perverse doctrine of nationalities so called. These rumours are confirmed, and their ominous significance deepened, by the appearance in the St. Petersburg Gazette de la Bourse of an article printed in a form which gives to it the air of a semi-official manifesto, which uses this threatening and explicit language: "Prussia, with her frontiers on the side of France guaranteed and neutralized, Austria to protect her south-eastern flank, will be in a position so to dispose all her strength as to check and easily paralyze the action of Russia. In the presence of so grave an eventuality, Russia must and will provide at once against any possible future." The Golos, of Moscow, says also the Eastern question can wait. It is on the Rhine to-day that the knot of the Eastern question waits to be cut at one decisive blow.

Sept. 29.—The military preparations of Russia are proceeding on a gigantic scale. There is great activity everywhere.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—A special states that the Cabinet meeting in London, which was to have been held on Friday, has been called for to-day, in consequence of the urgent despatches from Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Tours, who beseeches England to interfere and compel a peace before all Europe is set in flames. Lord Lyons represents in the strongest terms the growing desperation and rage of the combatants, and the perils to Europe of such projects as are now openly avowed by the German Government.

Return of Sir John A. Macdonald to Kingston.

KINGSTON, Oct. 1.—Sir John A. Macdonald was received on board the steamer *Rochester*, at Brockville, by a large number of his friends and supporters, who left here this morning to meet him at Brockville and accompany him home to Kingston. He was received with enthusiasm, and said he felt fully restored to health, but not yet quite strong. He was accompanied by Lady Macdonald. On board the steamer the Mayor read the following address:—

To Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B., M. P. for Kingston:

DEAR SIR JOHN,—On behalf of the citizens of Kingston, I congratulate you most heartily on your restoration to health. We all rejoice that you are able again to enter upon the duties of public life; and we trust you may be long spared to your family and to labour in the service of your country. Your late severe illness has developed one fact which must be pleasing to you, namely, that, although you have had political opponents, you possessed in your affliction the earnest heartfelt sympathy of the people of the whole Dominion, and by none was this sympathy more sincerely felt than by the citizens of Kingston. Lady Macdonald, who has proved herself so devoted to you, fully shares our congratulations. The people of Kingston feel proud of having to represent them one who has shed a lustre on his country, and who lives in the hearts of a people who have learned from long years of service to honour and respect him.

WILLIAM ROBINSON,
Mayor.

Sir John A. Macdonald spoke in reply as follows:—

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I can scarcely find words to express my gratitude for your great kindness, and the affectionate character of your address. I know that it is not a mere formal compliment, but that it comes from the heart. If I have attained the position to which you have alluded in such flattering terms—if I have been of any use to my country, I owe it to the kindness and confidence of the people of Kingston; and was enabled to commence my political career by your support and confidence. This has now been continued to me for more than a quarter of a century, and your greeting, of to-day proves that though my absences have been of necessity frequent and long, I still have a place in your memory. It has always been gratifying to me to feel that I enjoyed the personal friendship of those among you who did not think with me in public matters, and I am specially pleased, Mr. Mayor, at the fact of this address being presented by yourself, who, in the exercise of your undoubted right, have differed from me on political matters. I assure you, Mr Mayor, that I highly appreciate your kindness. Allow me, also, ladies and gentlemen, to return you, on behalf of Lady Macdonald, her best thanks for your mention of her among the many blessings I have enjoyed through life, for which I hope I feel truly grateful. No greater blessing has been conferred upon me than in giving me a good wife. If I am now among you—if the happiness of visiting Kingston once more in renewed health and strength has been vouchsafed me, I owe it, under a kind Providence, to her devotion and care. Let me again thank you from the bottom of my heart.

The weather was fine, and the steamer arrived in this city after a pleasant trip.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Tu Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY *in advance.*

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THE MADOC MERCURY
AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1870.

The War Situation.

In the absence of anything like authentic information as to the progress making by the Prussians in the siege of Paris, or of their military movements generally, the world has been treated, during the last few days, to some highly sensational rumours,—of which the champion one was a report that one hundred thousand Prussians had been blown up by the springing of a mine in the neighbourhood of Fort Mont Valerien, on the western side of Paris. This monster *canard* died an easy and natural death, not being even contradicted; but in its place was substituted an account of a serious battle in which the Crown Prince of Prussia was defeated, the guns of Mont Valerien being credited with having inflicted great damage on the German troops. Other engagements—in one of which the National Guards are said to have acted with great bravery while under fire, though forced to retire—are also spoken of; but the Prussians characterize these accounts as pure inventions. The fact seems to be that the Prussians are taking time, to increase their force and bring up heavier artillery before venturing on an assault, or in strengthening their position so as to insure starving Paris into submission, if they decide on that course as surer and safer in the end than fighting.—Either way, the risk is great and the cost enormous. The latest accounts report a good deal of skirmishing going on in different parts of France between the Prussians and the French franc-tireurs or volunteers, with varying success.—From Berlin it is telegraphed on the 5th that official advices from headquarters report preparations for a regular attack on the fortifications and for shelling Paris have been completed. Siege guns and mortars have arrived and been placed in position for immediate operation.—On the other hand, it is stated that there are now 700,000 men in Paris being constantly drilled for its defence; and it is confidently believed in the city that the Army of Paris will at no distant date be more than able to assume the offensive against the invading force, which is estimated at about 340,000 men.

Meantime the war is assuming a phase of ferocity hitherto unknown in modern warfare. Some of the French volunteers have determined to fight under the black flag, neither asking nor giving quarter; while from Berlin there comes a report that "the Parisians having ordered that no prisoners are to be taken because they help to consume the stores of food in Paris, the Prussian commanders have also been directed to make no prisoners."

We should expect these reports to be formally contradicted in due course, were it not for the numerous statements as to the merciless way in which the Germans have shot prisoners who have attempted to escape, so as to strike terror into the people of the districts which they have ravaged for supplies, and to intimidate them from attempting at some future time to retaliate upon their now victorious invaders. The friends of the Prussians have been insisting that the German heroes have carried on the war with a wonderful degree of humanity; but reports to a contrary effect are finding their way into the columns of newspapers which have hitherto leaned to the German cause. It is positively asserted that when the Bavarians burned the village of Bazeilles, six miles east of Sedan, they drove the inhabitants, even the women and children, into the flames, shooting them if they attempted to escape. Out of 2,000 inhabitants, only 300 are left. And the treatment of the 80,000 French prisoners who were surrendered at Sedan, was brutal in the extreme. During five days' heavy rain they were penned in an open field, starved on half a biscuit a day, and in the weakened state to which they were reduced by want of food, were compelled, when at last marched out of their pen, to move ten miles at a pace equal to the "double-quick." "Verily," as an English paper says, commenting on these statements, "it would be even better for the reputation of the Germans than of the French that this cruel war should end."

It is rumoured that Gen. Von Moltke is dead, and that his corpse has been sent to Germany.

☞ "General" O'Neil, and the rest of the recently convicted Fenian prisoners, it is said, will shortly be released by President Grant, who thinks—as the elections are coming on—they have been sufficiently punished, seeing they profess to be penitent, and promise never to offend in the same way again.—Their penitence may be doubted, but their promise to let Canada alone may—considering all the circumstances—very probably be relied on.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, notwithstanding the weather was not of the most propitious character, has attracted an immense throng of visitors to Toronto, and among them His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir John A. Macdonald, and members of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, besides a number of M.Ps. and M.P.Ps.

In glancing over the Prize List, we notice that the successful exhibitors are almost exclusively from the Western part of the Province; but Mr. W. H. Wallbridge, of Belleville, obtained several prizes for cattle, sheep and pigs; and Messrs James Brodie & Son, of Belleville, gained prizes for the pigs they exhibited.

Among the Judges, of Cattle, were James Archibald, of Ivanhoe; of Sheep, C. A. Jordison, of Stirling; and of Fruit, A. F. Wood, of Madoc; and M. Bowell, of Belleville, of Plants and Flowers.

The Canada Company's Prize of $100, for the best 25 bushels of Fall Wheat, was awarded to James McNair, of Richmond Hill, York County.

Madoc Township Council.

TOWN-HALL, Monday, October 3rd.

Present:—A. F. Wood, Reeve; T. Cross, Deputy Reeve; and James Blair, S. D. Ross. and John Tassie, Councillors.

Mr Cross moved, and Mr Tassie seconded, the following resolution:—

"That whereas the Collector appointed by the Council is at present in such a state of health that it is doubtful whether he will be able to discharge the duties of his office, It is therefore resolved that the Reeve consult with him, and if it is found that he cannot proceed by the fifteenth of this month, that Daniel Ross be appointed to act in his place, and proceed at once to collect the taxes according to law, provided he enter into the necessary sureties; and that he be paid the same salary as named in the by-law for the present Collector."—Carried.

A petition from W. H. Johnson and others, that the road between lots 10 in the 4th and 5th concessions, be not changed to the original road allowance, was laid over.

A resolution was passed, to repair the culvert on the road between the 5th and 6th concessions, and between lots 12 and 13.

A report was presented by Mr J. H. Dunn, Road Surveyor, that he had not laid out the grant on the Windfall Hill, on account of the uncertainty of the line of road; and that the repairs on Barry's hill, St. Charles's bridge, and at Thomas Allen's were finished; and that those on the road from Mullett's tannery to R. Mullett's hill were not completed.—Adopted.

The account of A. Smallfield, $25, for advertising the by-law for granting a bonus in aid of the Kingston and Madoc Railway, and some other small accounts, were ordered to be paid.

The Reeve was requested to communicate, on behalf of the Council, with the President of the K. & M. RR. Co, concerning the progress of the Road.

The Council then adjourned till the last Monday in November.

County Council.

The County Council, at its recent session, adopted a by-law for raising $9,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses caused by the destruction of bridges. &c., by the spring floods.—The sum of $50 was granted to rebuild the bridge over Beaver Creek, on the old linet of the Hastings Road; and $20, to pay the expenses of laying out a road in Carlow; and $36 to J. H. Dunn, for exploring lands in the back country, with a view to the promotion of immigration.—A report was presented from C. F. Aylsworth, P.L.S., on the proposed road from Cashel to Mayo, with a certificate that $100 per mile would build said road of 13 miles.—The rent, $280, of the house and grounds at Marchmont, for one year, for the use of Miss McPherson's immigrants, was granted on the ground that it was the means of drawing a part of the emigration from the old country to this county.—The Warden called the attention of the Council to the matter of printing. The Committee could come to no conclusion on the basis recommended by the Council. The matter was now before the Council and they could take what action they pleased.—Hon. B. Flint thought the Council had better not meddle with the printing, for fear the expense should be increased. The papers did very well by the Council, and reported their proceedings very fairly and fully for the public.—A resolution was carried, that the Council pay one-half of all the expenses incurred in the opening demonstration of the Asylum that the Committee appointed by this Council may agree to.—Council adjourned until the first Tuesday in December.

"Why is It?"

"Some time ago the County Council in its wisdom passed a resolution, ordering all accounts against the County to be sworn to before passing the Council for payment. Of this, no complaint so far as we know, was made, but what we desire to call attention to is, that the rule is only partially carried out. Why is it? at the present sitting, a marked and distinct case will illustrate our position. When the council was in Committee, on ways and means, a number of accounts were under consideration, two from a law firm, were passed, neither of which were sworn to, while an account from a doctor was rejected! or in the words of the record "was laid over, *the same not being sworn to!*" Why? Is it to be understood that in the opinion of the Council doctors are less likely to present correct accounts than lawyers? We doubt not but that both accounts were strictly correct, but what *is* sauce for the goose *should be* sauce for the gander." Either the rule should be impartially carried out towards lawyers as well as doctors, artisans and mechanics, or be repealed, and not have the strange anomaly presented to the public of treating one class of the community more favourably than the other, thereby implying that one class is more honest than another. We feel quite certain that this was an oversight, as we can scarcely conceive it possible that every class in the community, except one, is to be compelled to attach an affidavit to their accounts. If so, why?"—*Intelligencer.*

Perhaps lawyers think that a Corporation can be made to pay its just debts, and has no greater legal right than a private individual to demand that an undisputed account should be sworn to before payment. Probably also lawyers think it quite unprofessional to swear to an affidavit without being paid for doing so, and would very quickly do a little bit of professional business in the way of suing the Corporation, if that body, in its wisdom, undertook to refuse to entertain an account, and laid it over, on the ground of its not being sworn to.

We agree with our contemporary in thinking all who do business with the County Council should be served alike; and if the lawyers are excepted from swearing, no slur, by implication, should be cast upon the honesty of other classes in the County by requiring sworn accounts from them.

Madoc Cheese Factory.

At a meeting of the Directors and stockholders of the Madoc Cheese Factory, held at Hudgins's Hotel, on the 1st instant, it was unanimously resolved to organize at once as a sufficient number of cows had been obtained; and to proceed to take the necessary steps for putting up the building.—After some conversation on the subject it was thought that as large a building as that of the Halloway factory, which is 32 feet wide, by 80 long, would not be needed; and at a meeting of the Directors, Messrs J. H. Dunn, J. R. Ketcheson and W. Hudgins were appointed a building committee, to examine other factories, and determine on the size to be chosen for the Madoc Factory, and then advertise for tenders for building

it.—Messrs. Ketcheson and Dunn were also appointed to make the declaration before the Registrar, and to forward the application for the charter to the Provincial Secretary; and went to Belleville for that purpose this week.

The Madoc Cheese Factory may now be considered a certainty. We are glad to be able to record this commencement of local joint stock enterprise, and hope that it will also be the starting point of a new era of progress and prosperity.

other Speakers are expected.

☞ The accident to Mr David Boyle resulted, as was feared, in his death. His remains were taken home, and thence removed for interment in the grave yard of the Roman Catholic church in this village, on Sunday afternoon last.

☞ Mr Carruthers arrived in Kingston on Saturday, in good health, after his visit to England.

☞ A telegram from St. Paul, dated the 5th inst., says everything is quiet in Manitoba. Lieut.-Gov. Archibald is restoring order and confidence, and is fast gaining the good-will of all classes of the people. He has taken measures to prevent any disputes between the soldiers and the French.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL BLACK KNIGHTS' PROCESSION

AND

SOIREE!

THE BRETHREN OF MADOC PRECEPTORY No. 167 intend having a Public Procession and Soiree in the

VILLAGE OF MADOC

On Wednesday, the 19th October.

The PRECEPTORY will meet at 10½ o'Clock, A.M. PROCESSION at 12 o'Clock, Noon, headed by a

Brass Band!

SERVICES in the Church of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST at One o'Clock.

Soiree at the Masonic Hall.

Chair taken at 2 o'Clock.

REFRESHMENTS served at 2½ o'Clock.

McKENZIE BOWELL, Esq., M.P., Grand Master of B.N.A., JOHN G. MOORE, G. D. DICKSON, Esqs., and several other Gentlemen are expected to address the meeting.

The PUBLIC are cordially invited to attend.

TICKETS for the Soiree, 75 Cents, for a Lady and Gentleman.

G. D. RAWE,
Secretary of Committee.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, Oct. 1st, 1870.

Alfons, Thos H	McShea, Thos
Bennet, Geo	McGuire, Jas
Brown, Mrs John	Mumby, James
Bacon, Samuel	McCance Miss Sarah
Bacon, Chas	Murphy, Michael
Bateman, Jno	Nixon, Jno
Dartar, Jacob	Olmstead, E
Donlin, Mrs Peter	Potter, Wm
Eagan, Thomas	Palmer, O
Foley, Miss H	Rogers, Andrew (2)
Fraser, Wm	Shildrack, R
Gerves, Jno	Smith, Jno
Humphrys, Jno	Trotter, Frank A
Harris, Fred (2)	Williams, Dr
Keene, Thomas	Waters, Patrick
Haize, Wm	Wicher, James

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, *Postmaster*

CAUTION!

THE Public are hereby forbidden to harbour or trust any and all members of my family, on my account, as after the date of this notice I will not be responsible for any debts they may contract in my name.

HENRY O'HARA.

Madoc, Sept. 30, 1870.

Madoc Agricultural Society.

THE ANNUAL

FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW

of the above Association will be held in the

VILLAGE OF MADOC,

on

THURSDAY, THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

Public admitted at Half-past Twelve o'Clock at Noon, on payment of Twelve and a-half Cents.

Tickets for exhibiting to be obtained of the Secretary One Week previous to the Show.

For Prize List see Show Bills.

CHARLES GREAM,
Secretary.

Madoc, Sept. 20, 1870.

For Sale.

A POWERFUL, Fine-toned MELODEON, 4½ Octaves, Rosewood case, manufactured by Prince & Co, of Buffalo.

A BUGGY, first-class, made to order; and a Set of Single HARNESS, silver-mounted.

Apply to R. T. GRAY, Madoc.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby forbid giving credit on my account from this date. I will pay nothing except on my written order.

CHARLES ST. CHARLES.

Madoc, Sept. 30, 1870.

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

ON the Northern part of the VILLAGE of MADOC, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal.

Parties building will be liberally treated with.

Offers for purchase received by

CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c, Madoc;
or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,
Box 29½ Montreal.

Stone Cottage to Let,

ON DONALD STREET, VILLAGE OF MADOC.

THAT pleasantly Situated Cottage, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal, and lately occupied by Mr. Coe. Has Good Barn and Stables and a Well. There is also about an acre of Ground enclosed for a Garden.

Rent very moderate. Apply to

CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc;
or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,
Box 29½ Montreal.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Undersigned for Carding, Fulling, or Cloth-Dressing, are requested to call upon and settle with Mr G. D. RAWE, in whose hands their accounts have been placed for collection.

C. T. LANE.

Sept. 19, 1870.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.

RESIDENCE,.....MADOC.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes, at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale **Fifty Eligible Building Lots**, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of the village of Madoc.

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards *price* and *terms of payment*. Title indisputable. Apply to

CHARLES KIRK, on the Premises.

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE,

STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.
LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.

RESIDENCE,.....TWEED.

MR. GREAM,

NOTARY PUBLIC,
Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Forneri & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.
OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC.
☞ Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.
C. C. FORNERI, *C.E.&P.L.S.* L. KENNEDY, *C.E.& P.L.S*
All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS (weekly edition of the DAILY NEWS, Kingston), is published every Friday at Two Dollars per annum. Sent six months for One Dollar. DAILY NEWS, Five Dollars per annum.—Address the Publisher, Kingston.

STEEL PLOUGHS

AND

WOOD'S

MOWING MACHINES.

THE Subscriber is now selling STEEL PLOUGHS at $10 each.

WOOD'S Celebrated MOWING MACHINES, cutting 4½ feet, at $75. The same, with Reaping Attachment, $90,00.

W. H. WALLBRIDGE.

Belleville, March, 1870.

WILLIAM MOORE,

Boot and Shoemaker,
DIVISION STREET, MADOC.
☞ Repairs neatly and cheaply executed.

Markets.

MADOC.—Wheat, $1,00. Barley, 65c. Rye, 60c. Oats, 35c. Peas, 60c. Butter, roll 18c., tub 19c.

BELLEVILLE.—Spring Wheat, $1,00 to $1,05. Barley, 70c to 76c. Rye, 65c to 97c. Oats, 40c to 00c. Peas, 60c to 65c

TRENTON.—Spring Wheat, $1,00. Barley, 75 to 80c. Rye, 65c to 70c. Oats, 40c. Peas, 65c.

KINGSTON.—Grain market unusually quiet, with a downward tendency in prices.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Eighty-seven years ago there was not a thousand acres of cleared land in the Province of New Brunswick, nor a single tree cut where the city of St. John now stands with a population of 40,000.

The druggists of Kingston, for the purpose of giving their clerks the benefits of evenings at home, have agreed to close their shops at seven p. m., until the first of next April.

Upon the recommendation of Sir George Cartier, Minister of Militia, Her Majesty has conferred on Lieut.-Cols. Smith, Chamberlin, McEachern, and Fletcher, the Companionship of St. Michael and St. George. This honour is conferred for services at the time of the Fenian raid.

Notice has been given of an application to the Ontario Legislature for a charter to the "Georgian Bay Lumber Company," to enable it to get out timber and carry on lumbering in all its branches. The capital stock is half a million of dollars, and the chief places of business will be at Orillia and Wabushene.

A wanton outrage was perpetrated a few nights ago at the Government fish-breeding establishment at Newcastle. In the dark, the barrier of the stream, near the breeding house, was cut away, and great damage done, by parties, it is supposed, who were punished last year for a violation of the Fishery act. Mr Wilmot, the fishery officer in charge, is doing his utmost to discover the guilty parties.

About one hundred and twenty million feet of sawn lumber were, this season, shipped to England, the United States, the West Indies, and South America, from the Ottawa lumbering district. Our American neighbours were our largest customers, taking about a hundred million feet. Some hundred and forty million feet of lumber have been made this year.

Deer are very scarce in Gloucester and other townships in Central Canada usually frequented by them. The Ottawa *Free Press* attributes the increasing scarcity to the large number of American pot-hunters, who have infested Osgoode, Gloucester, Cumberland, and other localities, during the shooting season of every year for some time past. The farmers are indignant at these market hunters, and they have shot some fine deer hounds belonging to them as an intimation to their owners to keep away from the "deer runs."

An interesting experiment has been made by the Royal Engineers at Chatham, in Gillingham Reach, to ascertain the effect of exploding a torpedo upon a number of other torpedoes surrounding it. The torpedo exploded contained five hundred pounds of gun cotton, and burst with great violence, throwing an immense volume of water. When the surrounding torpedoes were taken up they were found to have sustained no damage. The shock of the explosion was so great that some houses at Gillingham suffered by breakage of windows.

A Canadian, from Toronto, was on Saturday exhibiting at Windsor a piece of machinery which he claimed was the only genuine perpetual motion ever invented. Between two upright posts, set about ten inches apart, was a "drive wheel," and beyond this were several others, which were made to turn by a band running from the larger. The large wheel was weighted and seemed to be driven by air rushing through a number of curious tubes. The agent only wanted two thousand dollars for the right to manufacture the machine in Essex County, but no one purchased it.

In Germany the authorities carry matters with a high hand. In some places the military officials have forbidden political meetings, and everywhere vigorous measures are employed against journals advocating opinions at variance with the policy of the Prussian monarch. If King William persists in his determination to acknowledge only Napoleon or the Regency, and to ignore the Provisional Government as one step toward the destruction of the Republic, it is possible that expressions of German Republican opinion may not be easily suppressed.

There are reports in official circles at Ottawa that the Government propose to adopt a compulsory or ballot system in organizing the active militia, as against the present practice of volunteering. A considerable extension in the number of days of annual drill is also hinted; to be twelve or sixteen days. The term for which balloting would take place would be about three years. It is contended that under the present system of volunteering a large number of companies are short, and they would only be filled up by ballot.

It is reported that a long inactive volcano in Lower California has resumed operations in a violent manner and on an extensive scale.

The *Enterprise* says that the Village of Aylmer, in the county of Elgin, is to be incorporated. At a meeting to take the subject into consideration, an amendment in opposition to the measure was voted down, and the necessary by-law has accordingly been passed by the County Council.

The Bobcaygeon *Independent* rejoices to have heard that one of the largest lumber firms in Canada intend building a sawmill at that point, provided the railroad is extended from Omemee to Bobcaygeon. Owing to the destruction of the Trent slides, they cannot get down their logs to Trenton as well as formerly, and so will convert them into lumber here.

A London special to the Times reports that an English engineer and chemist has invented a projectile for use by the defenders of Paris, which spreads a sheet of flame on a surface of from sixteen to twenty-five square yards, from the burning of petroleum. He learns, further, that two hundred workmen are engaged in the manufacture of these terrible projectiles.

Yankee newspapers, as a rule, take pleasure in telling their readers that England is on her last legs, that she is rapidly declining, and that her power is no longer felt or respected in Europe. Occasionally, however, we find one not afflicted with Anglophobia, and sensible enough to speak the truth. The Chicago Evening Journal, one of the leading papers of the West, believes "there is life in the old dog yet." Here is what it says:—"The story of England's decadence is a fiction or a fraud. Except in respect to a standing army, England is by odds the greatest, as she is the most progressive, and the most illustrious of the powers of Europe."

The Israelites are revising their prayer book. At the late Jewish synod held at Leipsic, the following was resolved: "No bitter or harsh expression shall be contained in any of the prayers under revision or to be newly composed; the contents shall embrace all human beings of the universe, and nothing shall be said therein with regard to the chosen people which might in the least offend our brethren of another creed. On the other hand, the new prayers, or those under revision, shall lay stress upon the religious mission of Israel, the providential guidance in its history, the fundamental Mosaic principles of progressive development, a future universal knowledge of the Almighty's commands, a love of peace, and justice, and humanity."

A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* draws attention to the fact that the battle fields of the present campaign attained early celebrity as the headquarters of typography. Metz was one of the first towns which practised the art of printing, and the ancient works which came from its press are very numerous. Strasbourg is asserted to have been for some years the home of John Guttenberg, although no dated book is extant of an earlier year than 1471. Toul is to be noticed as the place at which one of the first attempts at stereotyping was made. The Sedan editions compete with the Elzevirs in the estimation of book collectors, and are beautiful examples of minute typography. Kehl was the ultimate resting place of Baskerville's type, with which M. Beaumarchais is printed an edition of Voltaire's works on blue paper for King Frederick of Prussia, "who laboured under weakness of the eyes." At Rheims and Verdun printing was carried on at an early date, and the latter place has a special interest as having been the place where the English prisoners who were detained by Napoleon I. printed, with his permission, an edition of the English Book of Common Prayer.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.—William Mercer, the lad who murdered Mr Joel Dean, was tried at the assizes at Goderich on Sept. 30th, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 29th day of December.

SALMON IN THE THAMES.—A salmon, weighing rather more than 7 lbs. was caught recently in the Thames, off Greenwich Hospital, by William Cobb, a well-known shrimp and whitebait catcher. The fish is in remarkably good condition.

REPORTED SEPOY MUTINY.—Information has been received at the India Office that it is utterly untrue that, as stated in telegrams from India, a native regiment at Allahabad threw down its arms in a spirit of insubordination. The India office has ascertained that there is no cause for fearing a disturbance at that station, and the apprehension felt by the European residents appears to have been groundless. —*London Times, 13th Sept.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A deplorable accident occurred on Friday morning in the Eagle Mill of Messrs Page & Co., immediately opposite the bay, at Belleville. A boy named Thomas Hart, employed in the mill, was engaged near a coupling shaft, and coming too near it, was caught by the belting, carried round the shaft and completely stripped of his clothing, and pounded fearfully until thrown from the machinery. He was instantly killed, his arm being severed and remaining hanging on the shaft; his body mangled in a shocking manner. He was aged 14, and was the son of Mr Wyman Hart, also employed in the mill. No blame can be attached to any one, as the boy was not at his usual duties, and his terrible death was purely accidental.—*Intelligencer.*

VARIETIES.

Why is a tall man in a hurry like civilization?—Because he progresses with rapid strides.

A sagacious philosopher has observed that if the earth really is hollow, we all live upon a mere crust.

An editor out West has been elected town constable, and now is able to arrest the attention of his readers.

Down in Texas, when the "ladies" feel aggrieved at their treatment in the newspapers, they resort to a novel mode of retaliation. The other day a party of them entered the sanctum of the Milan Telegraph and smeared the editor's face with printer's ink.

The completest pun in the records of literature is produced in the following words, which were inscribed on a tea-chest: "*Tu doces*," which is the second person singular, present tense, of the Latin verb *doceo*, I teach; and when literally translated, becomes "Thou tea-chest."

While the clergyman was publishing the banns in the church at Seaford, in the month of November, 1816, he was interrupted by one of the congregation, who called out loudly, "I forbid the wedding." He was requested to walk into the vestry and explain his reasons for so doing. Was he a relation? "No," replied he; "I'm the bridegroom himself; but having learned that Cis has a tongue that, after marriage, will run faster than the clack of her master's mill, I am resolved to be off: so your reverence may marry her yourself, if you please."

Rev. Mr. B——, passing Deacon R——'s premises one evening, was greatly horrified at hearing that pious official swearing in the most accomplished manner at his cow, which had just kicked his milk-pail into the middle of next week. Observing his minister looking over the fence at him, the deacon said apologetically: 'I am really afraid, Mr. B——, I shall never be able to enjoy religion as long as I keep that cow.'

A QUEER GENIUS.—Mat M. was a queer genius. A neighbour found him at work one day at an enormous wood pile, sawing away for dear life with an intolerably dull saw. "Why don't you sharpen your saw, Mat?" asked the neighbour. Looking up with an inimitably droll expression, he replied, "I should think I had work enough to saw up this wood-pile without stopping to sharpen saws."

A PERPLEXED FRENCHMAN.—A Frenchman said to an American, "T'ere is von word in your language I do not comprehend, and all ze time I hear it. Tattletoo, tattletoo—vat you means by tattletoo?" The American insisted that no such word exists in English. While he was saying so, his servant came to put coal on the fire, when he said, "There John, that'll do." The Frenchman jumped up, exclaiming. "Tare, tattletoo, you say him yourself, sare; vat means tattletoo?"

THE DOG AND THE LOBSTER.—A man who is very fond of lobsters was wistfully regarding a basket of them in the market with his dog by his side, while another bystander was sticking the end of his cane into one of the disengaged claws of a big fellow at the top. "How he does hold on!" said the man with the cane. "Yes," responded the man with the dog, "but it's because he dents the cane and his claws won't slip on the wood. But he couldn't hold on to a dog, or you or me, in that way. When he feels anything giving, a lobster always stops pinchin'." "I think not," said the owner of the basket, "put your dog's tail in that there claw, and you'll see whether he'll hold on to 't or not." No sooner said than done: the lobster-lover lifted up his dog, dropped his tail into the open claw, which closed instanter, and the dog, "as smit by sudden pain," ran off howling, at the top of his speed. "Hallo!" exclaimed the owner, "whistle back your dog! he's running off with the lobster!" "Whistle back your lobster!" rejoined the other; "that dog ain't coming back; that dog's in pain; I can't git him to come near me when he's in pain."

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 405. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1870. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The War in Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 5—Despatches from Tours to Monday last say :—The papers publish liberal extracts of the private correspondence of Napoleon. One of the documents in the handwriting of the Emperor, naming the regency in case of his death, entrusts the Empress, and during his minority the present Prince Imperial, to the care of Gen. Frossard. A decree, dated Rheims, August 1st, signed by the Emperor, appoints Marshal McMahon commander-in-chief of the army of Chalons and Paris. A letter from the Emperor to McMahon, and a proclamation prepared to be issued by the latter, show that the plan was to fall back to the walls of Paris, leaving Bazaine at Metz. The proclamation says the fortifications of Paris will stop the flood of the enemy. and give time to organize the forces of the country. This plan was afterwards abandoned, and an attempt made to relieve Bazaine. A letter from Persigny to the Emperor, bearing no date, and post-marked Strasbourg, reached Paris, Dec. 7th, 1866. It says :—" As you are about to communicate several broad truths to the illustrious personages surrounding you, you can add the following : Whilst we are pompously and tediously deliberating as what should be done to obtain an army, Prussia proposes simply, and with activity, to invade our territory. She will be in a position to place in line 600,000 men and 1,200 cannon before we have thought of organizing a framework, which is indispensible before we can place in the field 300,000 men and 1,600 cannon. Blindness alone can permit a doubt that war will break out at an early date. With our stupid vanity and mad presumption we might believe we could chose a day and hour when our organization and armament will be complete; but I am of your opinion, and believe the Government has gone mad. If Jupiter has decided to destroy the country, let us not forget her destiny. As we are not yet attacked by madness, let us make an effort to stop the fatal course leading direct to the precipice. I draw your attention to the following, because it is of a natnre to open the eyes of the least clearsighted :—"For some time past the Prussian agents have been running over the frontier between the Moselle and Vosges to sound the opinions of the population and bring influence to bear upon the Protestants, who are numerous in those parts, and much less French than is generally believed. They are the grandsons of the men of 1815, and have sent deputations to the headquarters of the enemy to ask that Alsace be taken over by Germany. It is well to note these facts, for they may be reasonably be considered as throwing light upon the enemy's plans. The Prussians adopted the same course three months before the opening of the Austrian war in Bohemia and Silesia."

Five hundred houses were destroyed in Strasbourg by the bombardment, and the number of persons rendered homeless reaches ten thousand. Subscriptions for their relief are general throughout Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—King William sanctions the demand made by the Germans who were expelled from France for indemnity for the losses they have sustained thereby. The German maritime towns also require special damages, asserting that although their vessels escaped capture, the injury to the shipping interests of the kingdom through their compulsory sojourn in foreign harbours was very great; and it is complained that France has placed herself in opposition to the progress of civilization in having seized property on the high seas, and an indemnity is now asked for losses occasioned thereby, in order to prepare the way for a universal recognition of the principle of freedom of private property in time of war, under all conditions.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—Such telegrams as have been received show a steady advance by the Prussians invading the east and south-east of France on the march to Lyons.

The journals say there is a general rising in the Vosges. There are no regular troops there, but all aroused. France-tireurs are in the passes, and give no quarter to the enemy, whom they harass night and day, stopping their convoys and cutting their communications and roads.

TOURS, Oct 9.—On the 5th October was begun the cannonading around Paris. The enemy, under cover of a thick fog, endeavoured to make a movement, but were prevented by the sharp watch kept by the forts. The enemy were dislodged from Bongival and other villages by shells. On the other side of the city skirmishes took place but no serious engagement.

Le Pays says there are still many spies in Paris, who manage to convey information to the enemy.

The *Figaro* complains that while Paris is undergoing a siege the inhabitants of Versailles treat the Prussians over-courteously, and says surely this is not true.

The mitrailleuses now made are not such as were first used, of whose construction the Emperor has the secret. They now make the Montigny style.

The France-Tireurs have been organized in Paris.

Many attempts have been unsuccessfully made by special correspondents to leave Paris or send out despatches. The voyage of Gambetta from Paris was full of adventure. The balloon came down to the ground just outside the walls of the city. They threw out ballast and the balloon rose, passing slowly over the Prussian lines and came down again near Criel, where they saw the Prussians, and were forced to throw out ballast, travelling sacks and shawls. They rose slowly again, a shot just grazing the hair of Gambetta. Near Mont Dizier the balloon came down among the trees and was torn. Gambetta and party got conveyance and went to Amiens. Just on the other side of the wood in which they landed were the Prussians.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Manchester *Guardian* of to-day has a special telegram which announces that the bombardment of Paris will begin early next week. The cannonade will be preceded by a formal summons to surrender the city.

A despatch from Freiburg, dated to-day, has the following :—New Breisach having refused to surrender, the Prussians to-day opened a cannonade at several points with eight guns. Fires have broken out in the town in consequence. The Prefect of the Rhine threatens severe penalities against insubordination.

Easterly winds continue, thus aiding the Parisian aeronauts.

Ruskin writes that Prussia pushes her success too far. She should accord an armistice and offer terms possible to French honour.

The appearance of guerrillas in several of the Departments in the North evokes a Prussian threat of imposing a contribution of a million francs on any department where they appear, and command that the authorities take warning.

The number of unwounded French prisoners in Germany is 3,577 officers, and 123,700 men.

TOURS, Oct. 8.—The Government announces cheering intelligence from every part of France. The peasants are preparing to rise and crush the invaders. The re-organization of the army proceeds rapidly.

The enthusiasm of the increasing volunteers is rapidly swelling the ranks of the two armies now forming. The Prussians seem to be determined to advance into Normandy. The people in that Province are sending their grain and cattle further south, and placing every possible obstacle in the way of the Prussians. The Papal troops and Garibaldians make a force of 6,000, and form the nucleus of one of the new armies.

The official military report of the 6th Oct. shows all quiet round Paris. Towards the park of St Cloud the cannon of Mont Valerien have caused the Prussians considerable loss. Arrangements have been made to erect shelter along the ramparts for the National Guard watching at nights. Near St Denis, General Bellemare has just caused occupation in sufficient force of a semi-circular entrenched camp, rendering that side of the city impregnable.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—A special correspondent writes from Versailles on the evening of the 4th that it is understood Bismarck counts upon seeing the spirit of the Parisians give way under the pressure of a protracted siege. Meanwhile it is certain that home sickness is breaking out in very trying forms among the German troops before the French capital. This is particularly noticeable among the soldiers from Swabia and Franconia, and the Bavarians of the Tyrol. The excitement of the march and great battles is giving place to disgust and weariness. The vast majority of these troops are men who have home ties and duties, and who are chafing bitterly under the prospect of an indefinite winter campaign. It is not to be denied, too, that this feeling is shared even by the officers of the regular Prussian and Saxon armies. The Saxons are especially irritated by the imminence of a long fatiguing war. Diseases, such as nostalgia and bad water always develop, are making serious ravages at Versailles and Clamart. The same correspondent states it is not true that Gen. Burnside went into, or came out of Paris as a negotiator with Jules Favre. He went and came simply as a bearer of despatches to our Minister, Washburne. He expressed himself as greatly struck by the quiet and determined air of the people of Paris.

An Ostend despatch says that accounts from Alsace and Lorraine are heartrending. The distress of the people is fearful, and it is developing the worst form of partisan warfare. So bitter and untameable is the popular feeling against the Prussians that the people rise on their detachments everywhere at the slightest opportunity.

The World's Ostend correspondent states that the North-German Government has issued orders that all foreigners found in arms against Germany be put to death. Retaliatory orders will be issued from Paris and Tours.

The World's special correspondent at Boulogne telegraphs :—"There is no doubt that Bazaine is cordially co-operating with the Government at Tours and with Trochu at Paris.—The army of Lyons is advancing by way of Nancy to relieve Bazaine. It was the right wing of his army which had a battle with the Baden troops on Thursday."

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The reply of Count Von Bernstoff, the North German ambassador at London, to Earl Granville's last note on the subject of English neutrality will be published to-morrow. It strongly condemns the conduct of England and not obscurely intimates that Germany will hereafter demand reparation for what she considers a great wrong done to her. Count Von Bernstoff states that since the end of August no less than 160,000 rifles of the best modern pattern have been shipped from London and Birmingham for France. The Count says the manufacturers of these pieces are still working night and day to fill new orders from France, and he professes to have secured copies of the contracts made by the French government with English gunsmiths. The contents of the German note are freely discussed at the clubs in advance of its publication and in tones of growing hostility to German demands.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Heroic sorties are incessant at Metz, and the Prussian commander has given orders for increased vigilance. The Prussian commissariat has been removed, to avoid capture.

A note from the Prussian Government informs the Powers that Paris threatens to hold out until it is starved. In that event two millions of people would be in the hands of the Prussians, who would be unable to furnish supplies for a single day, as there is nothing edible within several days' march of Paris. Hence the people cannot abandon the city by the road. The inevitable consequence will be that hundreds of thousands of people must starve. The Germans nevertheless must prosecute the war, and those holding power in France will be answerable for the result.

TOURS, Oct. 10.—Fourteen Prussian spies, recently apprehended near this city, were promptly shot. The lack of good regimental officers delays the organization of the French army.

The *Siecle* has advices from the invaded departments which show that the situation is grave, owing to the enormous and repeated requisitions of the Prussians. The inhabitants are forming companies of sharpshooters. Those already organized have obtained some marked successes against the Prussians. A strong body of France-tireurs arrived here to-day from Marseilles, composed of gentlemen from the south of France. They carry the black flag.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Ten Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1870.

Madoc Fair and Cattle Show.

The Madoc Agricultural Association has become pretty thoroughly "demoralized" or disorganized, through the unfortunate difficulty which arose out of the mistake of the Bureau of Agriculture of the Province of Ontario, as to the necessity for the formation of a new County Society in North Hastings, consequent upon the change in the number and limits of the electoral divisions which followed Confederation. Professor Buckland, it will be remembered, was sent as a Commissioner to arrange the affair; and the Madoc delegates to the meeting called by the Commissioner in June, 1869, at Garner's, in Huntingdon, consented to compromise the points in dispute, on the understanding and distinct pledge that if the Show was held in Huntingdon that year, it should take place in Madoc this year. Before the time for renewing subscriptions to the County Society for 1870 came round, it was rumoured—with how much truth we are unable to say,—that some of the Directors and officers of the County Society had said that the people of Madoc might, perhaps, get the Show in 1870 if "they behaved themselves." Anyhow, an impression got abroad that the pledge made by the Directors of 1869 would not be held binding by those of 1870, and very few of the former subscribers to the Madoc Township Show could, in consequence, be induced to join again. Of the tactics pursued in holding the annual meeting of the N. H. A. S. at the furthest and most inconvenient point for the people of Madoc, and in giving the shortest possible notice of it, we do not here propose to speak; but it confirmed the opinion of those who held that Madoc would have no chance of fair play; though all who joined the Township Society were quite willing to hand over its funds to the County Society if its annual Show were held in this village. Finally, we believe, the Directors of the Madoc Society were notified that the North Hastings Show would be held at Luke's; and it was then determined to have a Township Show.

The result of all this squabbling between Huntingdon and Madoc has been that the Annual Fair and Cattle Show on Thursday was the poorest we have ever seen in the place. There were altogether only 209 entries: and except in cattle, horses, and roots, there were so few competitors, that in all other classes the judges had little else to do than just to award the first and, possibly, the second prizes. Instead of the liberal display of grain we have sometimes seen, there was one bag of wheat, two of barley, one of oats, one of peas, and a few samples of buckwheat and beans. There was as great a falling off in the show of domestic manufactures and fancy work: in dairy produce the display was meagre; while fruit was represented by a few tomatoes and cranberries—not a single apple being exhibited! The only noticeable feature was the size of all the varieties of potatoes exhibited—and these we think would have taken prizes anywhere.

The lumber-waggon, democrats and buggy exhibited by Mr. W. Bristol attracted general attention and commendation.

Mr. J. W. Turner, of Bridgewater, exhibited the patent iron-clad cheese factory milk can and pail which took the first prize at the Provincial Show, as well as a smaller, but equally substantial one of his own manufacture. They seem calculated to stand any amount of wear and tear.

In the place of the hair flowers and shell work which generally misrepresent the fine arts at these country shows we were glad to see some very good photographs taken by Mrs. Christie, and a pencil drawing by Miss Joey Wood.

But if we are to have a Township Show another year, the farmers must come forward to support it more liberally, and not leave the people of the village to be the chief subscribers.

The following is the Prize list:—

Judges, H McKenzie, Orrin Dunn, Robert Scott.

GRADE CATTLE.—Bull, 3 years old and upwards, 1st, J. H. Dunn; 2nd, Henry Robinson.
Bull, 1 year, 1st, Levius Empey.
Bull calf, 1st, W. P. Tompkins; 2nd, D. Snider.
Milch Cow, 1st, J. R. Ketcheson; 2nd, Wm. West; 3rd, Henry Robinson.
Heifer, 2 years, 1st and 2nd, G. W. Rose; 3rd, Henry Robinson
Heifer, 1 year, 1st, W. P. Tompkins; 2nd, William West; 3rd, G. W. Rose.
Heifer calf under 1 year, 1st, Henry Robinson; 2nd, Wm. West.
Steers, Yoke 3 years (in yoke), 1st, Henry Robinson; 2nd, Joseph Bateman.

Judges, John Allt, G M Brooks, Jas O'Hara, Sen.

HORSES.—Stallion kept for Mares in Township, 1st, Hugh Cameron; 2nd, Wharton Jarvis.
Draught Horses (Span) Levius Empey
Carriage Horses (span), 1st, Joseph Bateman; 2nd, Levius Empey.
Best Stallion, 3 years, William West.
Colt, 3 years, G W Rose.—2 years, 1st, J H Dunn, 2nd, James O'Hara, sen.—1 year, J H Dunn.
Best Buggy Horse, in single harness, 1st, Charles Kirk; 2nd, Daniel Snider.
Best Saddle Horse, 1st, Dr Loomis, 2nd, G D Rawe.

Judges, W H Tumelty, Jos Bateman, Walker Unwin.

SHEEP.—Leicester Ram, 1st, Charles Kirk; 2nd, Henry Robinson; 3rd, Levius Empey.
Two Ewes (Le'ster), 1st, H Robinson, 2, L Empey.
Two Ewe Lambs (common), Charles Kirk.

Judges, W Wellington, G D Rawe, J R Ketcheson.

SWINE.—Boar, 1st, William West; 2nd, Charles Kirk; 3rd, Henry Robinson.
Breeding Sow, Henry Robinson.
Two Spring Pigs, 1st, Henry Robinson; 2nd, W P Tompkins.

Judges, Charles Kirk, E D O'Flynn, A F Wood.

GRAIN.—Two Bushels Fall Wheat (red) L Empey.
Two Bushels of Barley, 1st, Henry Robinson; 2nd, John Harper.
Two Bushels of Oats, Henry Robinson.
Two Bushels Field Peas (small), Henry Robinson.
Half Bushel of Beans, 1, L Empey, 2, H Robinson.
Bushel of Timothy Seed, Levius Empey.
Bushel of Corn in the Ear (yellow), 1st, Henry Robinson; 2nd, Levius Empey.

Judges, J H Dunn, W West, D McDonald.

ROOTS AND FIELD CROPS.—Bushel of Potatoes (white), 1st, James O'Hara, Sen.; 2nd, C Kirk.
Bushel of Keeps or Reds, 1st, J R Ketcheson; 2nd, James O'Hara, Sen.—Bushel of California or Merino, 1st, Daniel Snider; 2nd, Levius Empey.
Dozen Carrots, Levius Empey.
Dozen Beets, 1, A B Ross; 2, Thomas Thompson.
Dozen Tomatoes, 1st, A F Wood; 2nd, A B Ross.
Dozen Parsnips, G D Rawe.

Judges, same as the preceding.

GARDEN PRODUCE.—Two heads of Cauliflower, E Mouney.—Two heads of Cabbage, 1st, John Christie, 2nd, Walker Unwin.—Peck of Yellow or Red Onions from seed, Levius Empey.—Half peck of Top Onions, Levius Empey.—2 Pumpkins, 1st, C Kirk; 2nd, H. Robinson.—2 Squash, W P Tompkins.—6 heads of Celery, 1st and 2nd, A B Ross.

Judges, Thomas Cross, Andrew Wright, A B Ross.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—10 lbs of Butter, in rolls, 1st, D Snider; 2nd, Walker Unwin; 3rd, G W Rose.—10 lbs of Butter in print, 1st, Walker Unwin; 2nd, J R Ketcheson; 3rd, Joseph Bateman.—20 lbs of Keg or Jar Butter, 1st, Charles Kirk; 2nd, G W Rose; 3rd, J. R. Ketcheson.
Cheese, not less than 10 lbs, Wellington Bristol.
10 lbs of Honey, James O'Hara, Sen.

Judges, John Tassie, H Robinson, Oscar Bristol.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.—Lumber Waggon, W Bristol.—Democrat, 1st, W Bristol; 2nd, J R Ketcheson; 3rd, Levius Empey.
Buggy, Sleigh, 1st and 2nd, Cutter, and set of Horse Shoes, W Bristol.
Set of Double Harness, Joseph Bateman.

Judges, A Smallfield, C Gream, E Mouney.

POULTRY.—Cock and 2 Hens, 1st and 2nd, G D Rawe; Pair of Chickens, 1st and 2nd, G D Rawe.

Judges, E Mouney, Daniel Foote, W Devolin.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—10 yards Full Cloth, dressed, G W Rose.—Home-made Carpet, 1st, Henry Robinson; 2nd, Daniel Snider.—Coverlid, 1st, G W Rose; 2nd, H Robinson.

Judges, same as the preceding.

DISCRETIONARY.—Yearling Steer, J H Dunn.—Beeswax, H Robinson.—2 pair Woollen Stockings, Cotton Tidy, Worsted Tidy, and Night-Gown, James O'Hara, Sen.—Mangold Wurtzel, Cranberries, Fancy Work and Pencil Drawing, A F Wood.—Quilt, Jos Bateman.—Buckwheat, D Snider, J R Ketcheson.—Mangold Wurtzel, L Empey.—Photographs, &c., and Rag Rug, home made, John Christie.—Red Peppers, J R Ketcheson.—Blue and White Counterpane, no number, but recommended for a prize.

☞ From the report in the *Intelligencer*, we learn that the North Hastings Fair and cattle show was a good one. On account of the reasons alluded to elsewhere, however, very few persons from this neighbourhood attended it; but those who had subscribed to the County Society came in for a fair share of first prizes. Mr. John White obtained those for ploughs and harrows: Mr. W. Bristol for lumber waggon, neck yoke, and pink-eyed potatoes; Mr. Wharton Jarvis for a stallion, and Mr. John Fitzpatrick, for stallion three years old.

ROYAL BLACK KNIGHTS' SOIREE.—See advertisement, for some changes in the programme.

A BIG BEET.—Mr. John Vannorman showed us the other day a blood beet grown in his garden, measuring nearly two feet in length, and which weighed 13½ lbs. It is hard to beat North Hastings in root crops.

The Dominion Sugar Beet Company had better take a look this way.

GREAT POTATOES.—On Friday last Squire O'Hara was on his way to the MERCURY office, with a couple of patent pailsful of remarkably large and fine Chili potatoes which he had grown this year.—They attracted the attention of Mr. Stephen Garrot, of Belleville, who happened to be in the village, and who, learning on inquiry their destination, argued that "the printer" could wait; and finally succeeded in persuading the Squire to part with them in order that they might be taken to the front, to astonish the natives there. Twenty-five of these potatoes weighed 35 lbs,—or on an average, 1 lb. 10¾ oz. each; 11 weighed 17 lbs. 4 oz. The Squire, on the evening of the same day, brought us some equally fine ones of the same sort (and also some immense "Cali'ornias.") But the weight and size of these potatoes are not so remarkable as the fact that throughout the field in which they were raised, there was scarcely a hill in which any small potatoes at all were to be found.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN TUDOR.—The foundation of the Millbridge church—the building committee of which was appointed in August last,—has already been finished. The first stone was laid by Joseph Ray, Esq. The raising is to take place some time this fall, and during the winter the material will be prepared so as to go on with the building as soon as spring opens.

THE WAR.—The new French army of the Loire was defeated in its first encounter with the Germans, at Artenay, near Orleans. The Prussians outnumbered the French, whose regulars disgracefully ran away; but the Mobiles and the Papal Zouaves fought bravely. The French troops had been reinforced, and at last accounts fighting was still going on, the result not being known.

The alleged Prussian atrocities are contradicted to a great extent by numerous Englishmen who have followed the Prussian armies; that is to say, they have not been eyewitnesses of anything of the sort. But this sort of evidence does not necessarily falsify the testimony of those who say they did see the actions complained of; and some isolated cases of brutality are admitted.

pening of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

his interesting ceremony is fixed to take place on ursday, 20th inst., when the Lt. Governor of Onto, Hon. W. Howland, and the members of the tario Government, are expected to be present. he programme, so far as we have ascertained, is be as follows:—A Deputation from the County Town Councils will be in readiness at the Station receive the distinguished visitors, where the Warden will present an Address to His Excellency the Lt. Governor on behalf of the County, and the yor of Belleville on behalf of the Town.

he party will then proceed, attended by a guard honour, in carriages to the Asylum, where refhments will be provided; after partaking of ch they will adjourn to a spacious platform, to erected in front of the building for the accommoon of the visitors, the members of the Ontario islature, Members of Parliament for the County, of the County and Town Councils, representas of the Press, &c. &c.,—when suitable addresses be delivered.

rom our knowledge of the Gentlemen to whom arrangements are entrusted, we are satisfied that pains will be spared to make the ceremony wor- of the occasion.—*Chronicle.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

School Teacher Wanted.

FEMALE SCHOOL TEACHER, holding a Second-class Certicate, is wanted in School ion No. 15, HUNTINGDON. Salary, $15 a h. Apply to

JOHN RYLOTT, Trustee.

t. 14th, 1870.

UCTION SALE

OF

Valuable Improved Farms

IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF

MADOC, HUNGERFORD, AND TUDOR.

Virtue of a Power of Sale contained in certain Mortgages which will be produced at the Sale, TUESDAY, the Fifteenth day of November, A.D. 1870,

At ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon,

t MOON'S Hotel, in the Village of Madoc,

PARCEL 1.

RM IN MADOC.

The East Half of Lot Seventeen in the Third ession of the Township of Madoc in the County astings, containing One hundred acres, more or

following improvements said to be on pro- : 70 acres cleared and cultivated; a comforta- og House, 18 by 24 feet; Frame Kitchen, 14 ; new Frame Barn, 32 by 50 feet; Log Shed, 36 feet; a never-failing spring creek between and house.

PARCEL 2.

RM IN TUDOR.

LOTS Numbers 9 and 10 on the West side of astings Road, in the said Township of Tudor, ots Numbers 24 and 25 in the First Concession e aforesaid Township of Tudor, containing by asurement 275 acres of land, more or less, of about 90 acres are cleared. There are erected premises a Log House and Barn.

PARCEL 3.

RM IN HUNGERFORD.

he East Half of Lot No. 19 in the Fourth Con- n of the Township of Hungerford, containing measurement 100 acres of land, more or less, ich about 75 acres are cleared. There are l on the premises a Log House and Barn.

EMS:—One tenth of the purchase money to d down on the day of sale; for balance, terms made known at the sale.

For further particulars apply to

JONAS AP JONES,
Solicitor, Masonic Hall, Toronto.

JOHN THOMAS, Belleville,
r to S. D. ROSS, Madoc.

d Toronto, the 6th day of October, 1870.

. S. LOOMIS, M.D.,

YSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.

RESIDENCE,.....MADOC.

ROYAL BLACK KNIGHTS' PROCESSION

AND

SOIREE!

THE BRETHREN OF MADOC PRECEPTORY No. 167 intend having a Public Procession and Soiree in the

VILLAGE OF MADOC

On Wednesday, the 19th October.

The PRECEPTORY will meet at 10 o'Clock, A.M.

The PROCESSION, headed by a

Brass Band!

will be formed at 11, and will proceed to the

Masonic Hall.

where the Chair will be taken at 12 o'Clock, and REFRESHMENTS served punctually at 12:50.

McKENZIE BOWELL, Esq., M.P., Grand Master of B.N.A., JOHN G. MOORE, Esq., Dr. BOULTER, M.P.P., G. D. DICKSON, Esq., Rev. Messrs MOCKRIDGE and ROBINSON, A. F. WOOD, Esq., Warden, and several other Speakers are expected to address the meeting.

The PUBLIC are cordially invited to attend.

Single TICKETS, 40 Cents; Lady and Gentleman 75 Cents.

G. D. RAWE,
Secretary of Committee.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, Oct. 1st, 1870.

Alfons, Thos H	McShea, Thos
Bennet, Geo	McGuire, Jas
Brown, Mrs John	Munby, James
Bacon, Samuel	McCance Miss Sarah
Bacon, Chas	Murphy, Michael
Bateman, Jno	Nixon, Jno
Cartar, Jacob	Olmstead, E
Conlin, Mrs Peter	Potter, Wm
Eagan, Thomas	Palmer, O
Foley, Miss H	Rogers, Andrew (2)
Fraser, Wm	Shildrack, R
Gerves, Jno	Smith, Jno
Humphrys, Jno	Trotter, Frank A
Harris, Fred (2)	Williams, Dr
Keene, Thomas	Waters, Patrick
Maize, Wm	Wicher, James

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, *Postmaster*

CAUTION!

THE Public are hereby forbidden to harbour or trust any and all members of my family, on my account, as after the date of this notice I will not be responsible for any debts they may contract in my name.

HENRY O'HARA.

Madoc, Sept. 30, 1870.

For Sale.

A POWERFUL, Fine-toned MELODEON, 4½ Octaves, Rosewood case, manufactured by Prince & Co, of Buffalo.

A BUGGY, first-class, made to order; and a Set of Single HARNESS, silver-mounted.

Apply to R. T. GRAY, Madoc.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby forbid giving credit on my account from this date. I will pay nothing except on my written order.

CHARLES ST. CHARLES.

Madoc, Sept. 30, 1870.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Undersigned for Carding, Fulling, or Cloth-Dressing, are requested to call upon and settle with Mr G. D. RAWE, in whose hands their accounts have been placed for collection.

C. T. LANE.

Sept. 19, 1870.

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,

SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE,

STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.

LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.

RESIDENCE,.....TWEED.

MR. GREAM,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Forneri & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.

OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC.

☞ Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.

C. C. FORNERI, *C.E. & P.L.S.* L. KENNEDY, *C.E. & P.L.S*

All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS (weekly edition of the DAILY NEWS, Kingston), is published every Friday at Two Dollars per annum. Sent six months for One Dollar. DAILY NEWS, Five Dollars per annum.—Address the Publisher, Kingston.

WILLIAM MOORE,

Boot and Shoemaker,

DIVISION STREET, MADOC.

☞ Repairs neatly and cheaply executed.

Markets.

MADOC.—Wheat, $1,00. Barley, 65c. Rye, 60c. Oats, 35c. Peas, 60c. Butter, roll 18c., tub 19c.

BELLEVILLE.—Spring Wheat, $1,00 to $1,05. Barley, 70c to 76c. Rye, 65c to 97c. Oats, 40c to 00c. Peas, 60c to 65c

TRENTON.—Spring Wheat, $1,00. Barley, 75 to 80c. Rye, 65c to 70c. Oats, 40c. Peas, 65c.

KINGSTON.—Grain market unusually quiet, with a downward tendency in prices.

☞ The movement of grain from Madoc southwards by night still continues. Between four and eight o'clock on Thursday morning, 16 waggons left the village for Belleville; and watchers with the sick can tell how teams are pasing all the night. It is no wonder Belleville people do not want to see a railroad to Madoc, and that some of them so industriously ridicule the ability of "such a country," to furnish sufficient freight.

☞ General Robert E. Lee, the commander-in-chief of the Southern army in the late American civil war, died at Lexington, Va, on the 12th inst., of congestion of the brain. He was in his 64th year.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The census of Buffalo shows the population to be 120,000. Buffalo has not grown in numbers with the proportional rapidity that it did during the preceding decennial period.

The third son of the Emperor of Russia has arrived at Copenhagen from the White Sea, to be married, it is rumoured, to Thyra, daughter of the King of Denmark.

One of the Anglo-American cables is again injured near Newfoundland. As the company has a repair steamer on the American coast, it is hoped that the cable will be in good working order in a few days.

The water in the Grenville Canal and the Ottawa river has been so low of late, and navigation so utterly uncared for by the Government, that the lumberers are about to frame a memorial setting forth their grievances, and suggesting proper means to remedy them.

House accommodation is deficient in Guelph, and a public meeting was held there on Monday to consider means for increasing it. One hundred and twenty families, it is stated, are unable to procure houses and are obliged to live in hotels and boarding houses. There is great difficulty in procuring mechanics to erect new buildings.

The New York Times takes a sensible view upon the Fisheries question. It recognizes the fact that all the trouble which has arisen in the matter has been caused by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. It proposes that negotiations shall be commenced with a view to the settlement of all matters in dispute between the United States and the Provinces.

The whole cost of the New York Central Park, so far, has been nearly eleven millions of dollars. In the three wards which border upon it the real estate has increased in value to the amount of nearly one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars since 1856. Of course not all this is attributable to the park, but much is. The increased tax in these three wards exceeds the interest on the cost of the park by more than two millions of dollars.

One of the largest wolverines ever seen in that vicinity was shot in the woods near Spencerville by Mr. Miller, of Prescott. He fired both barrels of his gun into the monster, which made afterwards a furious fight with his dogs. These animals are numerous in the backwoods of that section, the great bush fires in central Canada having driven them towards the settlements.

An important conference was lately held in the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, for the purpose of discussing the importance of the connection between the colonies and the mother country. Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir John Lubbock, Mr Mofie, M.P., Sir Henry Barkly, Lord Milton, Mr Fowler, M.P., and other influential politicians took part in the discussion. Finally a resolution was passed declaring that the relations of the mother country and the Colonies should be maintained and improved.

A special despatch to the New York Tribune, dated Ottawa, Oct. 3rd, says:—"Fifteen vessels have been seized for smuggling on the coast of Nova Scotia. They were laden with tea and tobacco from the United States. The marine police of the Dominion are now cruising in force in the waters around the coast of the Lower Provinces, and it is determined to put an entire stop to the smuggling which has been going on for some years past. The Hon. Mr Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is on an inspection tour, and before next session will prepare new measures for the more complete protection of the fisheries of the Dominion and the prevention of smuggling."

In remarking on the cattle exportations from Canada the Oswego Times says:—"The hay crop being generally light all over Canada the farmers realize the necessity of reducing their stock, and accordingly rush cattle, principally milch cows, into the market, and sell them at very low prices. All descriptions of cattle are proportionately low, and the market is overstocked with hogs at lower rates than known before for twenty years. These facts are interesting to our people, who are still paying war and famine prices for their meats. The distillery company have been purchasing a large number of cattle in Canada, which are coming over by the steamer Rochester.

The Empress Eugenie, in her sudden reverse of fortune, has been received warmly by personal friends in England, some of whom have placed their palatial residences at her disposal, and many others have requested permission to pay their respects. The Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales have also, it is said, expressed their sympathy, and offered their services in any way possible. A few ardent and prominent Imperialists in England—among whom are Rouher and Jerome David—are reported to be conferring frequently with the Empress, and Rumour is busily engaged in spreading probable and improbable stories and surmises as to the objects of the meetings. It is inferred that some dark plot is being arranged for the re-establishment of Napoleon on the throne he so ingloriously vacated; and the Prussian Premier is said not only to be favourably inclined, but to have actually loaned money for the establishment of a London French organ of the Bonapartes.—*Globe.*

The gunboat Prince Albert arrived at Windsor on the 10th instant, with Hon. Mr Langevin on board. They came through the new canal constructed by the American Government on the St. Clair Flats, and took possession of it for the Dominion Government, hoisting the British ensign.

A Windfall.—A poor orphan girl of Brighton village, named Jenny Cletholow, has, a correspondent informs us, just been apprised that, by the death of a relative in England, she becomes heir to the snug sum of £10,000. or $50,000 in cash.—*Colborne Exp's.*

Fatal Accident.—On Friday, about twelve o'clock, as Mr Samuel Orr, an old resident of the township of Thurlow, was, in company with two boys, driving over the commons on the hill, in the neighbourhood of the Railway Station, the wheel of the wagon ran over a small stump, throwing him violently to the ground where he lay apparently insensible. When picked up, it was found he was quite dead, the shock having dislocated his neck. Mr Orr was an old and respectable resident of this locality, and was, we understand, in the vicinity of 86 years of age. He leaves a large number of descendants. An inquest on the remains was held this afternoon by Coroner Roy, and a verdict returned in accordance with the above facts.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

Trenton.—At a recent supper in Trenton, the Reeve, Mr Cumming, in replying to the toast of the "Village Council," said:—"The prospects of Trenton are still good. We have good water power for ten miles up the noble Trent, giving a fall of ten feet for every mile. We handle double, and I believe treble the amount of hard cash yearly of any other village of its size in the Dominion. We want a Bank and we hope will have one. Next year, Mr Cooley assured me, he will put up buildings that will rival the splendid buildings erected this year by Messrs Jeffs and McCabe."——Speaking of the Grain Trade, the *Courier*, of the 6th inst., says:—"Our streets present the pleasing spectacle of long lines of waggons loaded with grain coming into market. The prices paid are such as to attract farmers from long distances."

A Patriot Gamin.—A good story is told of a little Paris urchin who, urged by an English resident to cry "Vive la Republique!" gave the vivat with all his might. Thereupon the tempter, pulling out two sous, said, "Now, cry 'Vive l'Empereur!' and I will give you this," on which the incorruptible little patriot returned with great spirit, "Plutot mourir!" and marched off with his hands in his pockets. We are in the habit of looking down on poor, restless, excitable Paris, but would any London gamin refuse a penny offered to him for the utterance of any political cry whatever? He would in all probability earn his penny, but, if all his feelings were strong, supplement the required words with others of a tendency to reverse their meaning.

The Miseries of War.—The villages and townspeople again, naturally enough, declare that all their stores are gone when requisitions are made upon them. They say they are starving at a time when they ought merely to say, "If you take this and that we shall be in danger of starving." The Prussians make search and find what they want, and then consider and treat all the people as liars of criminal proportions. There must be villages in which starvation is actual or imminent, for the harvest was very bad and the passage of the troops of both armies incessant, but aid will no doubt be forthcoming from the large towns as soon as the Prussians can spare the means of transport. In fact, ladies and gentlemen, war is a disagreable thing, and in its train comes a convoy of evils, misery and wrong; but there is one outrage which I firmly believe no one can lay to the charge of the German armies. They respect women everywhere. A Frenchman at Rheims gave them no credit for that virtue, for he declared all the young girls and good-looking women had "been carefully sent away."—*Dr. Russell in the Times.*

Steel Types for Typographical Use.—By an ingenious mechanical contrivance, not unlike that in use for making nails, previously softened steel wire is converted into types which are afterwards hardened. With a single machine and a one-horse power steam-engine, it is said in an English journal, 35,000 types can be made in twelve hours, while the types thus made are of a superior finish, and cheaper, also, on account of the less expense of the steel as compared with the ordinary type metal (usually an alloy of antimony and lead, in the proportion of one part of antimony to four of lead, with a very small quantity of copper, the latter being usually present in sufficient quantity in what is termed hard lead.)

VARIETIES.

A new Parisian dictionary defines chess as a humane substitute for hard labour.

Rustious, in commenting on the present style of female coiffure, says:—"It must be a very poor soil that requires so much top dressing."

Mrs. Partington is anxious to know, if the compass has a needle and thirty-two points, how long it will take a woman to make a shirt with it.

A knavish lawyer asked a worthy gentleman to define honesty. "What is that to you?" replied the latter. "Meddle with those things that concern you."

A citizen, who deserves well of his country, had a large family, to which additions were constantly making. One day one of the little boys was thus interrogated: "John, how many brothers and sisters have you got?" "I don't know," answered the boy; "I hain't been home since morning!"

A fashionable but ignorant lady wanted a costly camel's hair shawl, but her husband bought her a cheap imitation article. On examining it she found the name of the manufacturer on one corner, and wanted to know what that was. "That?" said the husband; "oh, that's the name of the camel of whose hair the shawl was made!" The wife takes great pride in her shawl, and has no doubt of its genuineness.

A gentleman, having engaged a bricklayer to make some repairs in his cellar, ordered the ale to be removed before he commenced his work. 'Oh, I'm not afraid of a barrel of ale,' said the bricklayer. 'I presume not,' said the gentleman; 'but I think a barrel of ale would run at your approach.'

A party of respectable Chicago ladies have formed a society for reclaiming young men, and they go about the streets nights and pick up young men who show signs of dissipation, invite them to their houses, and treat them to ice cream, chicken salad, &c., and let them go home sober. As the result, it is reported that half the young men in town lie around the streets at nights to be taken in.

In a town in the west of England lives an exceedingly considerate man. The other morning, he awoke to find his neighbour's house on fire. Partially dressing himself he ran across the street, timidly rang the door-bell, and patiently waited for some one to answer the summons. After a little "the man of the house" appeared, and the timid man said, "I do not wish to create an unnecessary alarm, but your house is on fire."

A common juryman recently applied to Mr. Justice Hannen, who was presiding at the Glamorganshire Assizes, for permission to be excused from attending as a juror on the following day. "Upon what grounds?" asked his lordship. "Oh, my lord, I am extremely desirous of being able to attend a funeral to-morrow, and cannot do so unless your lordship gives me permission to be absent," replied the applicant. Mr Justice Hannen, anxious to oblige the juror upon such an occasion, immediately gave the required permission. Upon leaving the court, his lordship was informed by the Under-Sheriff that the juror who had just obtained a day's leave of absence was an undertaker.

A Sharp Retort.—As two young girls were riding in an omnibus, one of them, with features remarkable for prominence of nose, exhibited to the other a daguerreotype of herself, and they were engaged discussing its merits, when an elderly lady got in. After a while she said to the young girl with the picture, "Would you allow me to look at it?" Her modest request was met with an indignant, "It's none of your business." The old lady settled herself back in her seat very complacently, when the companion of the one with the picture asked, "What did you wish to do with it?"—"Oh, nothing," replied the old lady; "I only wanted to see how successfully the artist had put such a nose on so small a plate!"

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 406. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1870. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The War in Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—It seems the Empress Eugenie sent for Gen. Bourbaki, and her object was to propose through him the conditions of peace, on the basis that Prussia should retain Alsace and Lorraine, and leave the Prince Imperial under her regency to govern France. When told by Bourbaki that nobody in France would tolerate even the presence of the Prince, the Empress burst into tears. A letter from Eugenie to the Emperor, of which the Countess Cowper was the bearer, doubtless referred to this project.

It is expected that Prussia, in view of the delicate relations with England, in consequence of the latter's alleged violation of neutrality, will give Count Von Bernstoff, the North German Ambassador, an indefinite leave of absence, leaving only a charge d'affaires at London.

The journals this morning with one accord predict calamities to Germany if she perseveres in insisting on the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, and continuing the war. The savage character the war is assuming in the burning of villages and the shooting of scores of peasants for defending their homesteads, is causing violent revulsions of feeling here.

A despatch has been received from Gambetta, stating he is assured that Paris is abundantly supplied with fresh meat. He also states that Gen. Bazaine has voluntarily given in his adhesion to the Republic.

Oct. 14.—One of the gunners on the Paris fortifications has particularly distinguished himself by the great accuracy with which he points his gun. He has thus far frustrated all the efforts of the Prussians to construct offensive works within range of his guns. He is an Alsatian named Christian. The authority reporting this mentions that the Prussians have not yet been able to plant a single battery near enough to disturb any part of Paris. A steady fire has recently been maintained from forts Mont du Valerien and D'Issy. The Prussians have been compelled to retreat from the fire of these forts behind the plateaux of Meudon and St. Cloud.

Wooden huts for the troops are arriving at the Prussian position before Metz.

The official account shows that the French warvessels have captured thirty-two prizes since the commencement of the war.

Each canton of France has been required to furnish a battalion of soldiers for the national defence. The total number of cantons in France is about 2,850. There is violent resistance in all the French channel ports to the shipment of food in any form.

Advices from Tours assert that the terrible artillery fire from the fortifications have driven the Prussians back from various positions they had taken up near the city. The Prussian circle around Paris is therefore expanding daily instead of contracting, and the Parisians are greatly encouraged.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 12, *via* Berlin and London, Oct. 14.—Yesterday the French army of the Loire were driven out of Orleans after a nine hours' fight. Orleans was subsequently stormed. The Prussians took upwards of 10,000 prisoners. Their loss was small. The Bavarians participated in this engagement.

LILLE, Oct. 13.—A balloon descended at Tournay to-day. The news from Paris is most cheering. The popular ardour is unbounded. The soldiers are anxiously awaiting the Prussian attack, and have no doubt of their ability to withstand it. Perfect order reigns everywhere. The confidence in General Trochu seems limitless. Everybody is quiet, firm and courageous.

TOURS, Oct. 13.—A Paris letter printed in the *Constitutionnel* says the word "peace" is tabooed in Paris; everybody is casting cannon, making mitrailleuses, and constructing pontoons.

The town of Ablis has been burnt, according to the threat of the Prussians, because the people, not being regular soldiers of France, fired at the Prussians.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The obstacles to the conveyance and planting of the Prussian siege guns have been so overcome that the cannonade before Paris may be momentarily expected.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—By a balloon that left Paris on the 10th inst., advices have been received that the city is amply supplied with provisions. There are enough on hand to last for three months.

An official decree has been published, postponing the payment of rent in Paris for three months. The Odeon has been converted into a powder magazine. The Grand Opera House is full of arms.

Oct. 14.—A deserter from Metz reports that bread and salt are entirely exhausted, though there is an apparent plenty of other provisions.

Oct. 15.—A correspondent of the London Post, writing from Paris, laughs at the sham heroism of the people of that city. Loud talk, without deeds, and without hope of any; drinking, bragging, and frivolity are universal.

The Standard has a telegram from Tours announcing a great victory by Marshal Bazaine at Metz. He now appears free to move on Thionville. The report is considered doubtful.

It is credited here that negotiations are quietly but actively proceeding, with a view to effecting peace. The main obstacle now is the belligerent temper exhibited by the Parisians.

TOURS, Oct. 14,—The invaders attribute the frequent railway accidents in their rear to the ill will of the inhabitants. They make this the pretense for treating the civil authorities with excessive severity, and for levying enormous requisitions. The inhabitants of Aube and other eastern departments are resolved on resistance.—The Government has issued a proclamation to the people of the Provinces showing how the enemy treat the population of the territory they occupy. It charges that they first buy, then take, finally pillage. The proclamation is to be placarded in all the communes.

An American just arrived from Brest says that the patriotic uprising in Brittany is wonderful. Thousands of men, led by the Tireurs, crowd the railway stations on the way to Tours to obtain arms and enlist. Throughout the country the greatest enthusiasm prevails.

An official decree has been issued, ordering the silver plate of the palace to be coined.—The government authorities are manufacturing enormous steel guns, to carry 9,000 metres.

The journals report that the Orleans Princes have been enrolled in the army now forming at Rouen.

The Arc de Triomphe in Paris is to have ironclad walls constructed round it. It is thought it will thus become a formidable fortress. It will be armed with the enormous steel cannon now being manufactured in the rear of Notre Dame. A park of artillery stands ready for use in case the Prussians attack on the side towards Bercy. Heavy cannon will also be stationed on the island of St. Louis, which has already been strongly fortified in case the Prussians should penetrate into the city.

TOURS, Oct. 15.—A Herald cable says:—The rumours of the evacuation of Orleans, and that the Prussians were driven back, are confirmed. It is also officially announced that Gen. Trochu led in person a brilliant sortie from Paris, and repulsed the enemy at all points.

A cable special to the World says that Bazaine has escaped from Metz, and is marching with his full force to the relief of Verdun.

The *Staats Anzeiger* excites the citizens of Berlin by an article in which it sets forth the difficulties in conquering Paris. It says the moral and material resources remaining to the French are not contemptible, and if placed at the disposal of an energetic commander would render the task of the Prussian armies the most difficult in the military history of the world. Paris is a strongly fortified battle-field, and its forts are as strong as citadels, with continuous ramparts for miles.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 16.—The reports of French successes before Paris are untrue. They are invented for the purpose of re-kindling the courage of the people. The Prussians hold exactly the same position they occupied on the 19th September.

Soissons, after an obstinate defence of four days, has capitulated to the German forces.

The capture of Soissons opens a second railway route to Paris, and the Prussians will put it to use at once. The other line only reaches to Meaux.

The absence of power in the garrison of Paris to act on the offensive becomes daily more evident

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Marshal Bazaine has made offers of capitulation.

Heavy reinforcements have reached the army before Paris.

TOURS, Oct. 17.—All the departments within one hundred kilometres of the enemy have been declared in a state of siege, and will be required to organise a military committee of defence.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The French fleet is again assembling off Dunkirk. This fact, coupled with the arrival of a squadron in the North Sea, causes the Germans to again remove the lights, and restore the torpedoes and other obstacles in the Elbe. The squadron in the North Sea is accompanied by flat-bottomed boats and the Germans apprehend mischief.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 17.—The report that Gen. Coyer has left Metz for Versailles to negotiate the surrender of the fortress is considered authentic here. The rumour that negotiations are pending for peace, on the basis of the cession of Alsace and Luxembourg to Prussia is also believed well-founded, and it is stated that another interview between Bismarck and Favre to that end will soon be held.

THE RELEASED FENIANS.—*Auburn, N.Y.*, Oct. 16.—The Fenian prisoners, after being released last evening, were serenaded at the St. James Hotel by a large number of Fenians and made speeches, in which they said that they thanked no party or administration for their release, but rather the people. The demonstration was great.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISA.—*London*, Oct. 13.—The preliminaries of the marriage between Princess Louise, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria and the Marquis of Lorn, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, have been arranged with the consent of the Queen. It is considered that the possibility of the Princess succeeding to the Crown is too remote to render the alliance dangerous.

A London telegram says Parliament will probably be asked to settle £30,000 on the Princess Louise, with an annuity of £6,000.

THE ENGLISH MILITIA TO BE ARMED WITH BREECH-LOADERS.—Messrs. Cardwell and Harcourt, members of Parliament for Oxford city, addressed their constituents on the evening of the 14th inst. They announced that the militia would be rapidly supplied with breech-loaders.

A KING FOR SPAIN AT LAST.—*Florence*, Oct. 15.—Prince Amodeus, with the approval of King Victor Emmanuel, has accepted the offer of the Spanish crown.

GREAT STORMS IN ENGLAND.—*London*, Oct. 18.—A fearful gale prevailed here all last night and still rages to some extent to-day. Advices from different points on the coast also state that they have heavy weather. Shipping is generally refuged in the harbours. Many disasters have already been reported. The storm was particularly severe in the Mersey and much damage was caused to the shipping at Liverpool.

Heavy showers have also prevailed in the mill region of Lancashire, raising streams and causing disastrous freshets. The shipping in the Mersey was badly damaged. The land telegraph lines throughout Ireland were prostrated, delaying and disorganising the Atlantic cable service. The city of Liverpool has already voted relief to the sufferers in that region.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 13.—Details of the dreadful storm around the coasts last night are coming in. At Limerick the storm was little short of a tornado. One man was blown into the floating dock and drowned. Another's skull was crushed by a falling chimney. Houses were unroofed and vessels driven ashore.

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A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

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THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1870.

The Trade of Madoc.

On Friday, the 21st inst., Mr E. D. O'Flynn despatched from this village SIXTEEN TONS OF BUTTER, which required for its transportation a train of thirteen waggons. The value of this consignment of butter was between $5,500 and $6,000. The waggon train, on its return, will bring back EIGHT TONS OF SALT,—in all, twenty-four tons of freight for only one business establishment in Madoc in a single week.

In CATTLE, 25 head were driven to the front last week, and 24 this; and shortly after passing the butter train on Friday afternoon, we met a flock of 210 SHEEP, which Mr Joseph Bateman was taking out by the Belleville road.

As the business of this section of the country is so studiously belittled by parties interested in opposing the construction of a railroad, we may here remark that for the last six weeks, teams have been passing south constantly, day and night, loaded with grain. Of course, it is most absurd to think that these various items, here noted, would contribute any business to a railroad.

Opening of the Provincial Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Owing, no doubt, to the condition of the roads, and to the pouring rain of Wednesday night and the early hours of Thursday morning, the attendance of the people from the country districts of Hastings County, to witness the ceremonies attending the formal opening of the Provincial Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, was not so large as might have been expected; but the route from the Railway station, through Front street, and along the Trenton road to the Institute, was very fairly lined with spectators; and as the rain had ceased by the time the Lieut.-Governor and party arrived at the station, a large number of pedestrians accompanied the visitors to the Asylum.

The invited guests—consisting, besides the members of the Provincial Government who were present, of a number of the members of the Legislature of Ontario—were conveyed in private carriages which had been provided for the occasion, from the station to the Institute. The procession, which was headed by the band of the 15th battalion, formed, with other vehicles, a line of perhaps rather more than half a mile in length. Although a public holiday had been proclaimed, Belleville did not present a very holiday-like look; for though the stores were closed, the shutters were not put up, and the windows consequently presented their ordinary business appearance; and there was not much display of flags.

Shortly after the arrival at the grounds of the Institute, Lieut.-Gov. Howland and suite, the members of the Dominion and Local Parliaments, the County officials, the leading men of Belleville, Volunteer officers, &c., ascended the platform which had been erected in front of the Institute for the orators of the day.—The Warden, on behalf of the County, and the Mayor, for the town of Belleville, read addresses of congratulation, to which his Excellency replied; after which the gentlemen on the platform were formally presented to his Excellency.

It had been at first arranged that the other speeches should be delivered previous to the luncheon; but on account of the chilliness of the weather, it was deemed advisable to change this part of the programme and have luncheon first. A general adjournment of the invited guests accordingly took place to the spacious dining-hall, where an elegant but substantial cold collation had been prepared by Mr Hambly; and to which full justice was done by appetites sharpened by the keenness of the air. In due season, the appropriate toasts were proposed by the Warden as Chairman, who was complimented by Attorney-General Macdonald for the railway speed and effective manner in which he discharged the duties of the position.

We have not space this week for even an outline of the speeches which were made—although thanks to the enterprise of the Toronto *Globe* and *Telegraph*, we could copy from their reports, which reached Madoc as soon as we did on our return. We must content ourselves with noting the fact that the Attorney-General pointedly acknowledged the support his administration of affairs had received from the members from Hastings; and the promise, with customary reticence as to particulars, that as long as the people of Hastings County, through them, stuck to the Government, the Government would stick to them: and the hint of the Hon. Mr. Wood, the Provincial Treasurer, that some assistance to railways might be forthcoming.

On the conclusion of the toasts, the audience adjourned to the platform, where Hon. Billa Flint delivered a brief Inaugural address, which was heartily applauded. His Excellency then declared the building open, and the proceedings terminated.

A number of pupils are already domiciled in the Institute.

The Masonic Ball in the evening was well attended, and was a complete success.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR:—Messrs Bronson and Weston are doing a generous thing in reference to the late disastrous fires in the neighbourhood of Ottawa. Many farmers there have been burnt out, their winter supply of food for themselves, and provender for their cattle, is quite gone; and unless they are helped some way, they will be obliged to part with their teams. In this emergency, Messrs Bronson & Co. have sent such of them as they can to their establishment at York River, there to be kept until drawing begins, when the men will work out the cost of their fodder, &c. They may have done so at their other establishments, but I have only to do with this neighbourhood. Will you allow me to make a suggestion to Messrs. Bronson and Weston and to the inhabitants of the York River Territory? There can be no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man that the lumberers have been the main stay, the chief support of the farmers here, especially the earlier settlers. Without their demand we could not have sold our produce at any price, instead of getting, as we almost always do, much higher prices than are paid in the front. But beyond this, there has not been any case of special distress but what the shanty men have always been ready to help. I have been here as long as the company, and it is so. Several years ago, when times were somewhat hard with me, I cooked in one of their shanties, and a man well known on the Hastings Road, handy and industrious, then sick of the sickness of which he died, made a collection amongst the shanties. In the one I was in he got $15—in others more, in some less, in all he collected nearly $100. And help has been given in the same way in other cases. Now what I suggest is this: that these Ottawa shanty men, many of them farmers with their teams, have always shown a willingness to help us, and now in their distress we ought to help them. Some of us, years ago, suffered from fires in the woods. They have had time to recover their losses, and a fellow feeling should prompt them to help. Many of us—I amongst the rest—have suffered nothing from fire, and therefore, of very thankfulness, we ought to help those who have been so seriously afflicted. Great demands must be made upon Bronsons & Weston, and similar establishments, and I think it will be but a graceful act in us to help. And if they will inaugurate a subscription—coming better from them—I will give $5—and have no doubt many others will be willing to give also. And for the rest, praying that God will give patience and resignation to those who have suffered what to me would be a most dire disaster. We know not what a day may bring forth. Yours truly,

Eaglenest, Oct. 4, 1870. P. HARDING.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR:—In your issue of the 1st inst., I notice a communication, signed "Peter H. Gunter," advocating the proposed road through Cashel and Mayo; and at the same time, amongst other things, charging the author of letter "Resident," which appeared in the Belleville *Intelligencer* of 16th ult., with selfishness and falsehood, when defending the interests of the Hastings Road, and 8 or 10 adjacent Townships.

With reference to the first charge—Selfishness—the adage, "measuring other people's corn in his own half bushel," may apply; and the fact of "Resident" advocating the interests of so many Townships, ought to be a sufficient refutation. With reference to the second charge—Falsehood—Mr. Gunter is in honor bound to substantiate it, as I consider this to be a grave and unwarrantable accusation. It evidently appears that Mr. Gunter, through lack of argument in answer to "Resident," resorts to the miserable subterfuge of calumny and abuse.

Yours truly.

J. R. TAIT.

L'Amable, Oct. 10th, 1870.

THE ROYAL BLACK KNIGHTS' PROCESSION AND SOIREE.—The public celebration, on Wednesday, the 19th instant, by the Madoc Preceptory (No. 163) of the Royal Black Knights of Ireland, was the second occasion on which these—the "cream of the cream" of Orangemen—have made a public demonstration of their devotion to the principles of their order, in North Hastings, which seems to be a very stronghold of Orangeism. There were about 50 of the "Black Knights" in the procession, including several from Belleville, and a number from Huntingdon, a notable increase over the display of last year. But for some reason for which we cannot satisfactorily account—unless it be a lethargy or apathy in the matter of "public spirit," which will be dispersed by, or culminate in, a great manifestation, at no distant date, of that go-ahead sign of popular life—there was no such response as was expected, in the shape of a general turn-out of the people of the village and township, although the services of a Brass Band from Belleville had been engaged and duly announced.

The Brethren of the Preceptory, after meeting in their Lodge room, marched—headed by the Brass Band—through the streets of the village, and then proceeded to the Masonic Hall, where refreshments were served to a larger audience than we had anticipated from the meagre display of spectators in the streets.

After a few introductory remarks from the Worshipful Master of the Preceptory, Andrew Wright, Thomas Emo, Esq., Reeve of Huntingdon, was called to the chair. Upon the platform were M. Bowell, M. P., and Grand Master of the Orangemen of B. N. A., J. G. Moore, Esq., Co. Master, South Hastings, Dr. Potts, and G. D. Dickson, Esq., of Belleville; A. F. Wood, Esq., Warden of the County; Rev. R. Robinson, G. D. Rawe, R. R. Smith, John White, T. S. Agar, and Jason Post, Esqs., who delivered addresses in response to the loyal and other toasts appropriate to the occasion. Dr. Boulter, M.P.P., who had also been expected, was unable to attend on account of professional engagements.

SOIREE AT MCCOY'S SCHOOL HOUSE, S. S. No. 5, MADOC.—A soiree was held at this school house, on the evening of Thursday, the 13th inst., the proceeds of which are to be applied in the purchase of Maps and other apparatus for use in the new school house, in which the soiree was held. We are gratified in being able to state that it was a successful one, the school house being crowded with friends from this and the adjoining sections.—The chair was taken by A. F. Wood, Esq., the Warden, who addressed the audience at some length upon the subject for which they were assembled, and was followed by John White, Esq., the Reeve of Tyendinaga, and T. S. Agar, Esq., the Local Superintendent.—The sum realized was $31 75c.—The arrangement and management of the proceedings of the evening were in the highest degree creditable to the inhabitants of the section. The provision made by the ladies for the entertainment of their guests was, as is customary in Madoc, profuse in quantity and choice in selection and quality.—A vote of thanks to the chairman was passed with applause; and the proceedings closed by singing the National Anthem.—We cannot close this notice without complimenting the section upon the quiet and order observed by all assembled.

THE WEATHER.—The unusual mildness of the season, so far into the autumn, up to the end of last week, has been the subject of general remark throughout the country. But it came to an end this week

On Monday night, a severe gale, accompanied with rain, seems to have swept over the continent, causing numerous disasters to the shipping on the lakes; though fortunately as far as known, without loss of life. The high wind continued till Tuesday evening, when the clouds cleared off, and a sharp frost followed —ice nearly the third of an inch in thickness being found on still water in this vicinity.

On Friday afternoon, shortly before sunset, a very heavy storm of rain, accompanied with vivid lightning and loud peals of thunder, passed over this vicinity southwards.

A GREAT APPLE.—On Saturday last, Squire O'Hara called at the MERCURY office, for the purpose of exhibiting, as a curiosity, the style of apples raised on the Pacific side of the American continent. The specimen referred to was one of several which were lately brought all the way from Oregon by Mr. James Kane. We are not sufficiently versed in pomology to give the name of the variety; but it is of a deep red hue, with streaks and spots of yellow. It measured a trifle over 13 inches round, both in width and depth; and weighed over a pound.

☞ We have to thank Mr. Henry O'Hara for a liberal supply of apples very similar in appearance to the above, and also of large size: as well as for some French sugar beets.

FIRE IN BELLEVILLE.—On Thursday afternoon, during the absence of Mr. R. H. Breakell at the opening of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, his house on Ann Street, was badly damaged by fire. The origin of the disaster is unknown, as Mrs. Breakell and family were absent from home on a visit to Madoc, and the servant, who was in a front room at the time, was quite unaware of the accident, until alarmed by the cry of fire raised by the neighbours, who discovered the rear-part of the house to be in flames. By the assistance of the neighbours, a portion of the furniture and effects were saved; but about ten cords of wood and some coal were burnt up. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

EARTHQUAKE.—On Thursday morning, about 11 o'clock, a shock of earthquake was felt throughout Canada, and over a large portion of the northern states of the neighbouring republic. The shock varied in duration, in different localities, from thirty seconds to two minutes; and in some places more than one shock was felt. It was most severe in Quebec and Montreal; in the latter city numbers of people running in alarm out of buildings into the open. No loss of life is reported.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid all persons trusting, harbouring, or employing any of my children on my account, as I will not pay any debts contracted by them,—that is to say, WILLIAM, DAVID, and CATHERINE HALSEY as I will hold them responsible for their wages, if employed by any party.

WILLIAM HALSEY.

Tudor, Oct. 8th, 1870.

School Teacher Wanted.

A FEMALE SCHOOL TEACHER, holding a Second-class Certicate, is wanted in School Section No. 15, HUNTINGDON. Salary, $15 a month. Apply to,

JOHN RYLOTT, Trustee.

Oct. 14th, 1870.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, Oct. 1st, 1870.

ns, Thos H	McShea, Thos
et, Geo	McGuire, Jas
n, Mrs John	Mumby, James
n, Samuel	McCance Miss Sarah
n, Chas	Murphy, Michael
man, Jno	Nixon, Jno
r, Jacob	Olmstead, E
n, Mrs Peter	Potter, Wm
n, Thomas	Palmer, O
, Miss H	Rogers, Andrew (2)
r, Wm	Shildrack, R
s, Jno	Smith, Jno
bhrys, Jno	Trotter, Frank A
s, Fred (2)	Williams, Dr
s, Thomas	Waters, Patrick
, Wm	Wicher, James

Ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, *Postmaster.*

CAUTION!

THE Public are hereby forbidden to harbour or trust any and all members of my family, on my account, as after the date of this notice I will not be responsible for any debts they may contract in my name.

HENRY O'HARA.

Madoc, Sept. 30, 1870.

For Sale.

A POWERFUL, Fine-toned MELODEON, 4½ Octaves, Rosewood case, manufactured by Prince & Co, of Buffalo.

A BUGGY, first-class, made to order; and a Set of Single HARNESS, silver-mounted.

Apply to R. T. GRAY, Madoc.

AUCTION SALE

OF

Valuable Improved Farms

IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF

MADOC, HUNGERFORD, AND TUDOR.

BY Virtue of a Power of Sale contained in certain Mortgages which will be produced at the Sale, ON TUESDAY, the Fifteenth day of November, A.D. 1870,

At ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon,

At MOON'S Hotel, in the Village of Madoc,

PARCEL 1.

FARM IN MADOC.

The East Half of Lot Seventeen in the Third Concession of the Township of Madoc in the County of Hastings, containing One hundred acres, more or less,

The following improvements said to be on property: 70 acres cleared and cultivated; a comfortable Log House, 18 by 24 feet; Frame Kitchen, 14 by 24; new Frame Barn, 32 by 50 feet; Log Shed, 18 by 36 feet; a never-failing spring creek between barn and house.

PARCEL 2.

FARM IN TUDOR.

LOTS Numbers 9 and 10 on the West side of the Hastings Road, in the said Township of Tudor, and Lots Numbers 24 and 25 in the First Concession of the aforesaid Township of Tudor, containing by admeasurement 275 acres of land, more or less, of which about 90 acres are cleared. There are erected on the premises a Log House and Barn.

PARCEL 3.

FARM IN HUNGERFORD.

The East Half of Lot No. 19 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Hungerford, containing by admeasurement 100 acres of land, more or less, of which about 75 acres are cleared. There are erected on the premises a Log House and Barn.

TEEMS:—One tenth of the purchase money to be paid down on the day of sale; for balance, terms will be made known at the sale.

☞ For further particulars apply to

JONAS AP JONES,
Solicitor, Masonic Hall, Toronto.

Or to JOHN THOMAS, Belleville,
Or to S. D. ROSS, Madoc.

Dated Toronto, the 6th day of October, 1870.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby forbid giving credit on my account from this date. I will pay nothing except on my written order.

CHARLES ST. CHARLES.

Madoc, Sept. 30, 1870.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Undersigned for Carding, Fulling, or Cloth-Dressing, are requested to call upon and settle with Mr G. D. RAWE, in whose hands their accounts have been placed for collection.

C. T. LANE.

Sept. 19, 1870.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.

RESIDENCE,.....MADOC.

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,

SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE,

STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.
LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.

RESIDENCE,.....TWEED.

MR. GREAM,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Forneri & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.
OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC.
☞ Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.

C. C. FORNERI, *C.E.&P.L.S.* L. KENNEDY, *C.E.&P.L.S*

All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS (weekly edition of the DAILY NEWS, Kingston), is published every Friday at Two Dollars per annum. Sent six months for One Dollar. DAILY NEWS, Five Dollars per annum.—Address the Publisher, Kingston.

WILLIAM MOORE,

Boot and Shoemaker,

DIVISION STREET, MADOC.

☞ Repairs neatly and cheaply executed.

Markets.

MADOC.—Wheat, $1,00. Barley, 65c. Rye, 60c. Oats, 35c. Peas, 60c. Butter, 18c.

BELLEVILLE.—Spring Wheat, $1,00 to $0,00. Barley, 76c to 80 c. Rye, 65c to 00c. Oats, 40c to 00c. Peas, 65c to 00c

TRENTON.—Spring Wheat, $1,00. Barley, 00 to 80c. Rye, 65c to 00c. Oats, 40c. Peas, 65c.

THE WAR.—The French have sustained two more severe defeats—at Orleans and at Chateau Dun: but against these reverses, they claim to have been quite successful in sorties from Paris, by which they are driving back the Germans and making way towards breaking up the investment of the capital.—A story that Bazaine is ready to capitulate at Metz, in the interest of the Imperial family, is scarcely credited.—The war is pressing heavily on the industrial interests of Germany.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—On Sunday, while a lad was left in charge of Dr. Loomis' house, he betrayed the confidence placed in him, and broke open a trunk in which there was a considerable sum of money and other valuables, with which he decamped. No trace has yet been found of him.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Gen. Doyle is about to leave Halifax for the Upper Provinces on a tour of military inspection.

There are now over 8,000 men employed on the works of the Intercolonial Railway.

Lieut.-Col. Powell, Deputy Adjutant-General, has returned from England, whither he went to purchase the clothing for the Volunteers.

It is estimated that the deduction from Dominion official salaries, on account of the superannuation fund, will amount to about twenty-five thousand dollars per annum. As yet only one official has been superannuated.

At the burning of Bazeilles, the parish priest put himself at the head of the women and girls to fight against the Germans. The wife of the village blacksmith is said to have killed five of the enemy with her own hands.

The late bush fires in the Ottawa region have driven large numbers of weasels into Frontenac and adjoining counties. Some half dozen of these little creatures were seen around the Kingston wharves last week. It is supposed that they have gone there to wake up the people.

A dreadful accident occurred at Mitchell's shipyard, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 14th Oct.—A large iron vessel which was in course of construction suddenly fell over, crushing several workmen. Six bodies have been recovered thus far, and six others are visible, but not yet accessible. Besides the killed, at least thirty were seriously injured.

The people of the township of Goulbourn, who were burnt out by the bush fires last summer, are beginning to feel more cheerful, many of their houses being rebuilt, and matters generally looking more hopeful. They speak gratefully of the kind assistance extended to them in the shape of provisions, clothing, and money, from the more fortunate portions of the country.

A sad case was recently presented in the Montreal Police Court. Elmira Benoit, a girl of 14 years, was brought before the Police Magistrate by her father, who wanted her sent to an asylum or reformatory. He stated that his wife, the mother of the girl, had first forced her to enter upon the life of a prostitute, and now the girl refused to give it up. The Court, after hearing the case, committed her to the R. C. Female Reformatory.

A new method for persecuting Chinamen has been introduced into the Oregon Legislature. It is called an act to "discourage caste." By this act it is to be made a felony for any male inhabitant of the state to wear his queue or shave a portion of his scalp without first obtaining a license therefor at the rate of $10 a month. It is believed the bill will pass, as the Democratic members are in earnest about it.

The New Englanders seem to be much puzzled by the superabundant crop of apples with which they are favoured at present. A barrel of the best of this fruit can be had near Boston for 50 cents. In New Hampshire 5 cents a bushel is the current price. Connecticut is selling at rates as low. In order to turn this great crop to advantage, steam cider mills have been put in operation, and cider is being manufactured in unparalleled quantities.

The Uxbridge Journal records the following instance of tenacity of life in a pig:—On the 20th of August a pig, one year old, belonging to Mr Edward Pugh, 9th con., Pickering, was lost, and nothing was seen of it until the 3rd of October, when it was found in a root house, which contained nothing but a bushel of rotten turnips. On the door being opened, the pig, which appeared quite wild, made a bolt. Every hope is entertained of the animal's recovery.

A frightful explosion occurred in Tay, near Penetanguishene, on Oct. 3rd. A cask containing about twenty pounds of powder was under a bed in the house of Mr Muirhead. The bed had broken down, and while two of the girls were repairing it, one of them snuffed the candle. The burning wick fell into the cask and the powder exploded, blowing out one end of the house and injuring the two girls so seriously that one of them died the next day. The other one is supposed to be also fatally injured.

A New York correspondent of the press writes:—"The most fashionable marriages of this season are the simplest. Several of the *ton* have been married within ten days without bridesmaids or groomsmen, without cards, receptions, or display. The parties drive up in a single coach, dressed in a travelling costume. The sexton takes the place of ushers. Unattended, the parties step from the coach to the altar. At the conclusion of the ceremony they retire to the coach, are driven to the station, and commence their bridal tour. This sensible method promises to be popular and general."

The Season.—The mildness of the season has been the constant topic for many weeks, and the "oldest inhabitant" has not ventured to appear in type to mention his experience of the past as compared with the present. What will the "Oldest inhabitant" say when he learns that large ripe raspberries were picked yesterday afternoon (Oct. 12), within a quarter of a mile of St. John's Gate.—*Quebec Chron.*

Grand Junction Railway.—The supporters of this scheme will be glad to learn that the County Council of Peterboro have passed a By-Law granting a Bonus of $100,000—$75,000 for the Grand Junction, and $25,000 for the Haliburton and Peterboro Railway, which will be an important feeder of the Grand Junction, as it runs direct north. The Townships along the lines of both routes in the County of Peterboro have agreed to augment this sum by additional bonuses. If this had not been agreed upon the County Council of Peterboro would have made the bonus $100,000.—*Intelligencer.*

Preparations for War in England.—The War Office has made arrangements with the various railway companies for the conveyance of the entire British army at home to any part of the country, in a few hours, in the event of war requiring their concentration at any given point. Thirty thousand small-arm ammunition-boxes, each box to hold 1,000 rounds of ball-cartridge, are to be made at Woolwich Arsenal. An order has also been received there to make 1,000 ammunition-boxes suitable for conveyance by camels in India. It is reported that Mr Gladstone contemplates causing a lightly-constructed mitrailleuse to be attached to every company of infantry in Her Majesty's service, and one to each of the jails of the country for its defence in the time of need.

"A General Rush to Aylmer."—Under this heading, the *Enterprise* gives the following glowing account of the improvement made in the prospects of a country village by the expectation of its obtaining railway communication in place of country roads:—"In anticipation of Aylmer being made an important station on the Canada Air Line Railway, merchants, mechanics, &c., from a distance are securing every available building suitable for shops and dwelling houses. In fact, so eager are they to obtain stores, that livery stables have been converted into groceries, hotels into dry goods stores, and slaughter houses into tin shops; and only a few days ago a couple of speculators ran a ten-mile race to secure a vacant lot to build upon. Preparations are being made to erect magnificent buildings upon vacant lots, and we learn that a couple of extensive machine shops are to be constructed in the spring, besides a large number of residences suitable for tenants.—Aylmer is destined to become a town, second to none of its neighbours, at no distant day."

The Canadian Fisheries Trouble.—Washington, Oct. 14.—It is understood that Secretary Fish has had several interviews with Mr. Thornton, the British minister, in regard to the late captures of American fishing vessels in Canadian waters. What the nature of the conversations were has not been made known officially, but it is learned in outside quarters that there is a prospect of some amicable settlement being arrived at. The British minister believes with the Dominion authorities that the capture and hauling into Canadian ports of the vessels in question is covered by the law, though the execution of it may not be exactly friendly or well-timed under existing circumstances. The fishing practices of the Americans about the waters of the British provinces are not of recent date. For years they were permitted without interference, and it is only of late that any prohibitions have been enforced. Secretary Fish is understood to have presented the claims of the American fishermen in such a clear and conciliatory manner as to render a hope of speedy redress or rather settlement probable.

Immigration.—The report of the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada, for the year 1869, states that the immigration of 1869 was in excess of the large immigration of 1868, and there continues to be an increase in favour of the St Lawrence route as against the inland ports. During 1869 there were 18,680 immigrants who entered the Dominion with the purpose of settling therein, whilst 57,262 merely passed through it on their way to the Western States; but of the emigrants who landed at Quebec, a large proportion of those who intended to settle in Canada were English mechanics or labourers thrown out of employment by the scarcity of labour in the mother country. During the same year the total sum paid by the Dominion Government in favour of poor immigrants was $15,000. The total expense of the Immigration Service during 1869 amounted to $66,775.

The steamship Hansa, of the Bremen line, came up New York bay on Saturday morning, with all her colours flying, running very near to the French gunboats lying at anchor in the stream. The Hansa left Bremen on the 1st inst., and is the first steamer to reach New York since the blockade of the German ports was established.

VARIETIES.

The bashful letter—Modest T.

To ascertain the weight of a horse, put your toe under the animal's foot.

In the window of a well-known bookstore in Boston is a placard which reads: "Our Christian friends—reduced from $6 to $2!"

Patience—To be able to sit calmly for an hour and talk to the editor of a daily paper when he is in the middle of his first editorial.

A little girl at a prayer meeting the other evening, seeing her smaller sister stand up on her seat, pulled her down, exclaiming: "Sit down, sissy; they'll think you're going to speak!"

A contemporary says, to prevent having red noses in winter, a good remedy is to bathe the face in ice water before going out, and to keep the mouth shut five minutes after going into the open air.

A crusty old bachelor sends us the following conundrum. What is the difference between a honeycomb and a honeymoon? A honeycomb consists of a number of small "cells," and a honeymoon consists of one great "sell."

A party of twelve young ladies of Albany have formed themselves into a brass band. They are under the instruction of a careful teacher, and hope to appear in public during the coming fall. Their uniform will be somewhat after the Zouave style.

A Pennsylvania negro went to sleep the other day with his head on the railroad track. A hand car came along and ran over him before it could be stopped. The negro only complained of being waked up, and demanded the price of a new hat, or he would sue the corporation under the civil rights' bill.

An Indiana constable was sent to arrest a woman the other day. She seemed perfectly willing to go to jail, but desired the officer to hold the baby while she went into an adjoining room to dress. The soft-hearted official has been waiting for the return of his prisoner ever since.

In Scotland, a woman recently went to register the birth of her child, and was put through the usual course of legal questions, which alarmed her, she supposing some "game" was going on; so when she was asked, "Were you present at the birth of the child?" she replied, "No, your worship, I'd just run around to my sister's house for an evening."

A lady who lives near a church in New Bedford, was sitting by the window one evening lately listening to the crickets, which were loudly chirping, the music from the choir rehearsal being faintly audible. A gentleman dropped in familiarly, who had just passed the church and had the music full in his mind. "What a noise they are making to-night," said he. "Yes," replied the lady, "and I am told they do it with their hind legs!"

A fascinating youth of Louisville was recently very badly "sold" by the matron of the Kentucky State Prison, in whose daughter he seemed to evince a very strong interest, while travelling in a railroad car. Thinking that the flirtation had continued long enough, she suddenly changed her seat to the side of the young man, and whispered in his ear: "Sir, you are a total stranger to me, but I feel it to be my duty to warn you of impending evil. That young lady is just out of the State Prison." A passenger got off at the next station.

A New Definition.—A Chicago school marm, while giving her class some oral instruction in natural history, defined an amphibious animal as one that could not live in the water, and that died if you took it on dry land.

Luxurious Smoking.—"The most luxurious smoker I ever knew," says Mr. Paget, "was a young Transylvanian, who told me that his servant always inserted a lighted pipe into his mouth the first thing in the morning and that he smoked it out before he awoke. 'It is so pleasant,' he observed, 'to have the proper taste restored to one's mouth before one is sensible even of its wants.'"

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 407. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1870. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The War in Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Manchester Examiner has a report from Berlin, which is a confirmation of the statement that Bazaine has offered to sell Metz for the regency with the Prince Imperial.

Count Bernstoff, the Prussian Minister, has not been recalled from England.

LYONS, Oct. 20.—Orders have been issued to supply this city with provisions for 75,000 men for two months.—The troops in the rural districts are ready to march, and are awaiting orders to proceed to Lyons.

TOURS, Oct. 21.—Contradictory rumours are flying about concerning the movements of the hostile forces on the Loire, but the general impression is that the Prussians are no longer coming this way, and that a large force of the enemy is marching on Normandy, where there are fewer troops to oppose them. The French army of the Loire in camp is improving daily. The officers are extremely rigorous in enforcing discipline, and numbers of the soldiers have been shot for disobedience of orders. They are now in fine condition and spirits.

TOURS, Oct. 20, evening.—A Herald cable despatch says it is positively contradicted by the French Government that Gen. Boyer's mission to King William related to the capitulation of Marshal Bazaine, and is is now stated that his object was to urge permission to remove women, children and invalids from Metz, for humanity's sake, which was positively refused.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 20.—The journal published by the Germans here confirms the report that General Boyer's visit to King William was to treat for the surrender of Metz. Severe measures are proclaimed against foreigners found in arms on the French side. The French are shelling Meudon.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A Tribune cable despatch says a special correspondent before Metz telegraphs today that negotiations for the surrender of Metz have failed, and the envoy has returned to the beleaguered town. Gen. Bazaine proposed the surrender of all his own army on the same terms as the surrender at Sedan, except that the regular garrison of Metz should continue to hold the fortress, thus releasing at least half the investing army. Gen. Moltke refused these terms, because a reduced garrison could hold out longer. An entire surrender is expected early.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The evening edition of the Times contains special telegrams from Berlin stating that Prussia has repeated her willingness to grant an armistice if the principle of the cession of territory be conceded. The mere dismantling of fortresses in Alsace and Lorraine under a European guarantee is insufficient.

Oct. 23.—It is reported England will immediately offer direct intervention for an armistice; that Lord Lyons and Lord Loftus have taken steps to that effect at Tours and Berlin, and that perfect accord in the matter exists between England, Austria and Italy.

The London papers publish reports made by deserters from Metz that Bazaine was dead, that Canrobert was in command, and that hunger and pestilence prevailed in the city. The stories are generally discredited. At Berlin, however, the capitulation of Metz is hourly expected. It now seems that the overture he recently made looking to a surrender referred only to the troops which had found refuge at Metz, and not to the garrison or city.

A telegram to the Manchester Guardian, dated Tours, to-day, says an armistice for a month has been agreed upon, in order that the elections may proceed.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Official advices to the 18th show the resolution of the defenders of the capital to be unshaken. The work on the fortifications on all sides of the city is completed. The French have retaken positions at Vitry, Villejeuf, Cachan, Issy, Surenne, Plateaux, Courbaci, Asnieres, Pierrefitte, Stains la Cour, Fontenay and Nogent-sur-Marne, and also hold the bridge of Joinville and the island of St. Louis. The forts are armed with 2,140 guns, manned by 18,000 men.

A correspondent from Paris, on the 18th inst., announces that the French have strongly fortified the gap between Mont Valerien and St. Denis by earthworks, and expect soon to make a strong offensive movement.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—At Versailles the desire for peace in the German camp is visibly disturbing all the plans and projects of the military authorities. Sickness is increasing to a fearful extent in the German camps—not more than half the men being reported for duty in some of the West Prussian, West Prussian and old Prussian regiments. Petitions for peace from Germany pour in with every mail, and Bismarck is openly eager to have the war ended before the opening of the German Parliament. His disagreement with Von Moltke is now a matter of notoriety, and he does not hesitate to speak of it, before foreigners in particular, in a manner which leads to the belief that he desires to give the impression throughout Europe that any difficulty now interposed in the way of peace proceeds, not from the Government of Prussia, but from military headquarters.

It is asserted vaguely that the French have taken into Dunkirk three large German steamers.

It is said that the basis of peace likely to be accepted by the Prussian Government is the renunciation of the territorial spoliation from France, on receiving Luxembourg.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The World's special says: Gladstone and Granville spent the whole of to-day in consultation with the Prussian, Russian, Austrian and Italian ambassadors, and Gen. Boyer. The latter had an interview with Conti, Napoleon's secretary, at Mons, and, subsequently, one with the Empress, at Chiselhurst. It is reported that the Emperor and Empress agreed with the King and Bismarck upon the project of peace, which includes the dismantling of the fortresses in Eastern France, and indemnity by France to Germany of 6,000,000,000 of francs in cattle, horses, grain, wine and oil. No cession of territory is to be made, unless the people of Alsace upon a plebiscite should vote for annexation to Germany. Bazaine is to leave Metz and proclaim the Prince Imperial Emperor, with the Empress as Regent. It is added that the solution depends absolutely on the acceptance by King William of the conditions introduced into the proposed arrangement by the great Powers that the cession of Alsace must be determined by the people. The Powers insist on this, and it is even rumoured if Germany objects to it they will intervene by force to compel Prussia to withdraw her armies from France.

☞ The address presented by the Warden, on behalf of the County of Hastings, to the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, on the opening of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Belleville, is as follows:—

"*To His Excellency the Honorable William Pearce Howland, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

"We, the people of the County of Hastings, would respectfully convey to your Excellency, through their Municipal representatives, the very great gratification they feel in welcoming your Excellency in this section of the Province of Ontario, on this your first official visit.

"The unexampled prosperity of the province which has marked your Excellency's administration of affairs, warrants them in expressing the belief that the inauguration of confederation, so far as applied to this province, will long be remembered with the utmost satisfaction by the people of Ontario.

"In this prosperity the people of the County of Hastings have largely shared, and it affords them much gratification to note that in the location and erection of the Deaf and Dumb Institute within the limits of the county, the Government have not only selected a situation admirably adapted in all its surroundings for the benevolent objects of the Institute, but have also recognised the claim which this section of the province has upon their consideration; for while the Province of Ontario holds a first place in the Dominion the County of Hastings stands second to no other county in the province.

"We heartily welcome your Excellency to the country of the Bay of Quinte, and venture to express the hope that your visit may be again repeated, and your Excellency, with the members of your Government, become more intimately and personally acquainted with its vast resources, and the importance of a continuation and more particular application to this section of the policy of immigration and colonization that is working so admirably in other sections, and also become practically impressed with the necessity of a system of assistance to railroads that will help in developing the Province, by making access easy to the back country, the free grants and Crown lands of the Province.

"The people of the County highly appreciate the policy of your Excellency's Government in establishing institutions and asylums for the relief of the suffering and afflicted throughout the different parts of the Province, and would congratulate your Excellency on the inauguration of this wise system of benevolence in the opening of the Deaf and Dumb Institute near Belleville.

"We conclude with the prayer that Providence may long spare your Excellency and Mrs. Howland to enjoy the confidence and loyal respect of the people of Ontario.

"A. F. WOOD,
"Warden, Co. Hastings.

"Shire Hall, Belleville, Oct. 20th, 1870."

REPLY

The Lieutenant-Governor replied as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—I am deeply sensible of the kind terms in which you welcome me to the County of Hastings, and I assure you that I am much pleased to be afforded the opportunity of making this my first official visit to this interesting part of the Province on this auspicious occasion.

"It is most satisfactory to receive such evidence as is afforded by your address, of the general prosperity that is enjoyed by the inhabitants of this County in common with those of the whole Province of Ontario, and to know that our new system of government under Confederation, and the administration of the affairs of this province, have met with their approval and proved conducive to their welfare.

"Adverting to that portion of your address wherein you are good enough to renew your expressions of welcome and to express the hope that a more intimate acquaintance with this portion of the Province on the part of the members of the Government and myself may cause such action on their part as shall be the means of promoting immigration and the construction of colonization roads and railways, I have no doubt that the vast resources which it possesses will secure for it that favourable consideration from the government and legislature which will be necessary for their complete and successful development.

"The policy of rendering aid by the Government to an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb was sanctioned by the people of Canada through their representatives previous to confederation, and since by the Legislature of this Province; but this has only been carried out heretofore upon a limited scale and without adequate means or accommodation to meet the public requirements for that object.

"The institution which we have met together today to inaugurate will be established in a building erected upon a beautiful site and situated in a healthy position, with ready means of communication with all parts of the Province and in the vicinity of an intelligent and enterprising people.

"The means provided by the Legislature for its support, in connection with an institution for the education of the blind, will meet the requirements of that unfortunate portion of our people whose instruction has not heretofore been adequately provided for, and complete that system of education for all classes of the people which has tended so much to our honour and advancement.

"On behalf of Mrs Howland and myself I desire to thank you most sincerely for the prayer which you offer for our welfare, and I would earnestly assure you that the good wishes which you express toward us are most heartily reciprocated.

"W. P. HOWLAND."

Lieut.-Col. Jarvis left Kingston this week, to resume command of Fort Garry.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Ten Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1870.

The War Situation.

The attempt to put a stop to the war and bring about peace between France and Prussia, which has been initiated by the British Government, has as yet had no satisfac'ory result, but the propositions submitted are still under consideration. The French newspapers appear or affect to have no desire for English intervention at the present time, as they profess to believe it is undertaken in the interest and at the instigation of Prussia, whose military leaders have found out that they were mistaken in thinking they could easily enter Paris by superior force of arms; while France is just about ready to commence a vigorous offensive movement, which is sure to succeed, and entirely reverse the present military situation. A telegram of the 26th inst., however, announces that Gen. Trochu made another attempt to force an outlet near Issy on Monday, but was repulsed; and a Berlin despatch asserts that the military authorities before Paris have successfully examined the defences of that city by means of a balloon. It is also said that the Prussians announce that fire will be opened on Paris on the 29th inst.—The only respects at all in which the French situation appears to have improved, are that Garibaldi is reported to have already gained some advantages over the Prussians; and as he is operating in the Vosges, continued success on his part may seriously interrupt the German lines of communication with their base of supplies: and the right of the francs-tireurs to be considered as soldiers of France, if they wear a distinctive dress, is said to have been conceded by Prussia.—The amount of justice in the charge that England's intervention has been prompted by an unfriendly feeling to France, may be judged from the remarks of Mr Shaw Lefevre, M.P., who, in addressing his constituents at Reading, said that since the proclamation of the French Republic, Prussia, by her persistency, had become the aggressor. English sympathies, which were originally with Prussia, had now been transferred to France.

Bismarck is declared—notwithstanding contrary reports—to be as confident as ever of the ability of Prussia to exact her own terms before concluding peace, and fully determined to do so; while on the continent it is reported that Queen Victoria has written to the King of Prussia—who is reputed to be obstinately bent on the utter humiliation of France—asking him to moderate his demands.

The endeavours on the part of the Bonapartists, through Bazaine, by which peace could be restored on the basis of the Empress becoming Regent, have been abandoned.—A Berlin despatch says the German negotiations for a capitulation of Bazaine's army continue, notwithstanding the disapproval of the French Government.

The Empress herself is declared to have taken no part in these proposed combinations for the restoration of the Imperial family, and to be resolutely opposed to the smallest cession of territory.

A young girl of Tours is said to be acting the part of a new Joan of Arc, creating the most intense excitement, and drawing hundreds of enthusiastic recruits to her standard.

The Pall Mall Gazette announces that a meeting between M. Thiers and Bismarck has been arranged, the Government of Tours having accepted the principles of the proposed armistice.—The St. Petersburg Journal hopes that, pending the question of an armistice, in deference to humanity, Paris may be re-victualled.

Division of the County.

Annexed will be found another communication on this subject from our correspondent "A Settler." In addition to his reply to our Belleville contemporary, we add a remark for the benefit of the latter, bearing upon its expressed opinion that if the position our correspondent assumes is sympathized in "by any considerable number of people, it is not now apparent." A day or so after our republication of the *Ontario's* article, a ratepayer from a neighbouring township observed to us, as a proof of the growing popularity of the idea of a separation of North from South Hastings, that in his township, "men, who a few years ago would have been ready to tear the hair off the head of any one who should have ventured to advocate separation, are now in favour of it." If our contemporary wants to ascertain the sentiments of the people on the point, he had better go amongst them, and not fancy there is "nothing in it," because he hears nothing about, or in favour of separation, in Belleville. The farmers think that with a County Town in North Hastings, they will have a choice of markets for the sale of their produce—and are beginning to see that the cry of increased taxation is more of a scarecrow than a reality.

The people of North Hastings are in the same position as those in certain townships in the counties of Wellington, Perth and Huron, who have accordingly taken the preliminary steps for the formation of a new county, because their townships, being comparatively new ones, are situated at too great a distance from their respective county towns, and are never fairly treated in the matter of local improvements.

We cannot see that Belleville would be likely to suffer, ultimately, from the establishment of a County Town in North Hastings. That is essential to the development of the back country: and the population of the northern townships cannot be doubled, without Belleville being also benefited. But if there are any valid reasons against the separation, let the *Ontario* state them, and stop the agitation by sound arguments which cannot be refuted.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR:—I noticed in your paper of October the 1st an extract from the Belleville *Ontario* in answer to my letter respecting the Division of the County; and whether that letter or this letter is "for the purpose of seeing my productions in print, or with a sincere wish to have the County divided," I leave the writer in the *Ontario* to form his own opinion, and will confine my remarks to that portion of his article bearing on the question.

I must say I admire his liberality in admitting "that North Hastings has rights in that direction, and that Belleville is too far distant from the central points of North Hastings to assume the relation in regard to it which it does." That admission establishes the fact on both sides, that a division is necessary, *if the cost* of establishing a new County will not militate against the interests of the people of the North.

We are all aware that the "cost of establishing a new County is not confined to the erection of buildings alone;" but does it not strike the writer in the *Ontario* that officers are not appointed until it is decided that the County is to be divided?

Of course there will be "officers to appoint," and as their duties will be less onerous, both in the North and South, after the division, we can pay them just half what the officers in the South now get, and the South can reduce the pay of their officers one half. I think that is plain enough.

It is evident the writer in the *Ontario* feels a little troubled about the Railway to Kingston, which he no doubt imagines the *wire-pullers* in Belleville have effectually defeated; and he very modestly insinuates that "before a division takes place, we will have to build a railway to *Belleville* or some other place." (The place he does not designate; he does not like the word Kingston.) Surely our friend of the *Ontario* is aware that before Railways ever existed in this Province, Counties were divided, and that the "Judges of the Superior Court" do not even now consider it "monstrous—disastrous alike to the dignity of the country and the spotless Ermine of the Bench," to travel by stage from Paris to the town of Simcoe, the County town of Norfolk, and to Milton, the County town of Halton: in the first case as far, and in the latter case half as far as Belleville is from Madoc. And as railroads are not much more than in their infancy in this country, I may venture to assert that such is the case in a great many other instances.

It is well known that when a County becomes too large, no other portion of the County, except the old County town, is injured by a division, while the interests of those farthest away from the County town are materially damaged by not having a division. The very fact of persons having to travel from fifty to a hundred miles to attend the County town is quite sufficient of itself to show that the County is too large; and so keenly do the people in the back townships feel this, that they have applied to be annexed to the County of Renfrew; but were this County divided, they are perfectly willing to join the *new County*. This is one fact that will show our friend of the *Ontario* that the position I assume is sympathized in by the people of the Northern townships at all events; and he may rest assured that it is sympathized in by a large majority of the people of North Hastings.

I must apologize for not answering the remarks of the writer in the *Ontario* sooner, but other matters of business prevented my doing so.

A SETTLER.

MADOC CHEESE FACTORY.—The contract for the building has been given to Mr' Charles Fox, whose tender was the lowest, $545. It is to be ready by March next, in season for the factory to commence operations. The site has been staked out; and the trench for the pipe to convey water from the spring to the factory is being dug, before frost sets in.

ANOTHER CHURCH BELL.—The Wesleyan Methodist Church in this village has been, during the past summer, repaired and much improved in appearance. The interior has been freshly painted; and in place of the old and somewhat plain steeple, a new one of more effective and pleasing design has been substituted. These improvements have been completed by the purchase by subscription of a new Bell manufactured by Messrs. Jones & Co. of Troy, New York, which arrived on Wednesday, and was placed in its position on the belfry on Thursday morning, the fact being announced by its being rung for the first time at ten o'clock, a. m. It is of good tone and sufficiently sonorous. Its weight is 401 lbs.; diameter, 25 inches; and it cost $175 Canadian currency.

"BELL-TIME."—Madoc, so long without anything of the sort, is coming out quite strong in the Bell-line. A concert was given some years ago by the late Mr. Lester for the purpose of procuring a public bell for the village, but the amount being insufficient, the sum thus raised was appropriated to some other purpose. A bell was afterwards presented to St. Peter's church, and until this week it has been all alone in its glory. But besides the W. M. Church bell, the ears of the villagers have been saluted by the sound of another bell which has been placed by Mr. Stephen Reed on the additions he has lately made to his carriage and waggon shops. This bell is rung at 7 o'clock in the morning, at noon and at 6 in the evening; and thanks to Mr Reed's bell time, there is some chance of all the clocks in the place being regulated with some nearer approach to uniformity than has hitherto prevailed.

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.—The by-law granting a bonus of $100,000 from the town of Belleville, in aid of the Grand Junction Railway, was carried on Monday by a majority of 214.—At a meeting held on the Friday evening previous, the same objections were made by some speakers as were urged against a railway to Madoc; but this time without effect.—Some of the speakers in favour of the scheme declared that the allusions by members of the Ontario Government, at the opening of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, concerning Provincial assistance to Railways, were meant as a promise to the Grand Junction.—We hope that our Belleville friends won't demand all, but will leave a little for the K. & M. RR., which runs nearest to the "back country, free grants and Crown lands" spoken of in the Warden's address (for which, see first page).

TOTAL LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA.—This vessel, belonging to the Anchor line, was totally wrecked off the north coast of Ireland, on Wednesday, the 19th instant, on her voyage from Liverpool to Glasgow. With one or two exceptions, all the passengers, 127 in number, besides the crew of about 60, have been lost. The vessel was staunch, and the captain an experienced navigator. Mr McGartland, one of the survivors, states that the passengers were congratulating each other on the safe termination of a tempestuous voyage, when the vessel struck, within an hour of their expected arrival at Moville.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn from the Colborne *Express* that a child of about four years of age, belonging to Mr C. T. Lane, of Cramahe, (lately of Madoc). was drowned last week by falling into its father's mill flume.

LATEST.

CAPITULATION OF METZ!

We are indebted to Mr E. D. O'Flynn for the following brief but important telegram :—

MONTREAL, Oct. 28, 1870.

Metz has capitulated. The number of prisoners surrendered was one hundred and fifty thousand, including twenty thousand sick and wounded.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction Sale of Furniture, &c.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by private sale),

On SATURDAY, Nov. 5th, at One o'clock, P.M.,

His Household Effects, consisting of Bedsteads, Carpets, Chairs, Alarum Clock, Cooking Stoves and furniture, &c., &c.

Also, a set of Single Harness, Mining Tools, Powder, &c.

Madoc, Oct. 28. C. MORSE.

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid all persons trusting, harbouring, or employing any of my children on my account, as I will not pay any debts contracted by them,—that is to say, WILLIAM, DAVID, and CATHERINE HALSEY as I will hold them responsible for their wages, if employed by any party.

WILLIAM HALSEY.

Tudor, Oct. 8th, 1870.

LOVELL'S
Dominion & Provincial Directories.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE.—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and at in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have en abandoned, I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing them ives as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credenials.

JOHN LOVELL, *Publisher*.

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

T is intended to make these DIRECTORIES the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are being prepared by correspondence, but by PERSONAL ANVASS, *from door to door*, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the veral Provinces Forty men and Twenty horses. These are gaged mainly on the towns and villages off the Railway and eamboat Routes, important places on the lines being held till e completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest te.

I anticipate issuing, *in October next*, the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, and SIX PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES, hich will prove a correct, and full index to the DOMINION CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, and PRINCE EDWARD LAND, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hand Book the six Provinces.

SUBSCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIRECTORY:

minion of Canada Subscribers	.....	$12 Cy.
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ovince of Ontario Directory, 1870-71	$4 00
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ovince of New Brunswick Directory, 1870-71	3 00
ovince of Newfoundland Directory, 1870-71	2 00
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No Money to be paid until each book is delivered.

ates of ADVERTISING will be made known on application

JOHN LOVELL, *Publisher*.

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

N the Northern part of the VILLAGE of MADOC, the property of Mrs. Russel, of ontreal.

Parties building will be liberally treated with.

Offers for purchase received by

CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc;
or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,
Box 29, Montreal.

For Sale.

A POWERFUL, Fine-toned MELODEON, 4½ Octaves, Rosewood case, manufactured by Prince & Co., of Buffalo.

A BUGGY, first-class, made to order; and a Set of Single HARNESS, silver-mounted.

Apply to R. T. GRAY, Madoc.

AUCTION SALE
OF
Valuable Improved Farms
IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF
MADOC, HUNGERFORD, AND TUDOR.

BY Virtue of a Power of Sale contained in certain Mortgages which will be produced at the Sale,

ON TUESDAY, the Fifteenth day of November, A.D. 1870,

At ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon,

At MOON'S Hotel, in the Village of Madoc,

PARCEL 1.

FARM IN MADOC.

The East Half of Lot Seventeen in the Third Concession of the Township of Madoc in the County of Hastings, containing One hundred acres, more or less,

The following improvements said to be on property: 70 acres cleared and cultivated; a comfortable Log House, 18 by 24 feet; Frame Kitchen, 14 by 24; new Frame Barn, 32 by 50 feet; Log Shed, 18 by 36 feet; a never-failing spring creek between barn and house.

PARCEL 2.

FARM IN TUDOR.

LOTS Numbers 9 and 10 on the West side of the Hastings Road, in the said Township of Tudor, and Lots Numbers 24 and 25 in the First Concession of the aforesaid Township of Tudor, containing by admeasurement 275 acres of land, more or less, of which about 90 acres are cleared. There are erected on the premises a Log House and Barn.

PARCEL 3.

FARM IN HUNGERFORD.

The East Half of Lot No. 19 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Hungerford, containing by admeasurement 100 acres of land, more or less, of which about 75 acres are cleared. There are erected on the premises a Log House and Barn.

TERMS:—One tenth of the purchase money to be paid down on the day of sale; for balance, terms will be made known at the sale.

☞ For further particulars apply to

JONAS AP JONES,
Solicitor, Masonic Hall, Toronto.

Or to JOHN THOMAS, Belleville,
Or to S. D. ROSS, Madoc.

Dated Toronto, the 6th day of October, 1870.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby forbid giving credit on my account from this date. I will pay nothing except on my written order.

CHARLES ST. CHARLES.

Madoc, Sept. 30, 1870.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Undersigned for Carding, Fulling, or Cloth-Dressing, are requested to call upon and settle with Mr G. D. RAWE, in whose hands their accounts have been placed for collection.

C. T. LANE.

Sept. 19, 1870.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.

RESIDENCE,.....MADOC.

E. FRANKLIN,

Licensed Auctioneer, for Hastings Co.

MADOC.

MONEY advanced on Consignments.

☞ Sales in any part of the County attended on moderate terms.

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE,

STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.
LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.

RESIDENCE,.....TWEED.

MR. GREAM,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Forneri & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.
OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC.
☞ Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.
C. C. FORNERI, *C.E. & P.L.S.* L. KENNEDY, *C.E. & P.L.S*
All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

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FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

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THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS (weekly edition of the DAILY NEWS, Kingston), is published every Friday at Two Dollars per annum. Sent six months for One Dollar. DAILY NEWS, Five Dollars per annum.—Address the Publisher, Kingston.

WILLIAM MOORE,

Boot and Shoemaker,

DIVISION STREET, MADOC.

☞ Repairs neatly and cheaply executed.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE

With Taste and Dispatch.

Support the Local Institutions!

Markets.

MADOC.—Wheat, $1,00. Barley, 65c. Rye, 60c. Oats, 35c. Peas, 60c. Butter, 18c.

BELLEVILLE.—Spring Wheat, $1,00 to $0,00. Barley, 76c to 0 0c. Rye, 65c to 00c. Oats, 40c to 00c. Peas, 67c to 00c

TRENTON.—Spring Wheat, $1,00. Barley, 70 to 00c. Rye, 65c to 00c. Oats, 40c. Peas, 66c.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—The Quebec *Chronicle* of the 22nd inst., says: "The Purser of the steamer *Clyde* reports that the shock of earthquake was very violent along the whole of the North Shore. At Bale St. Paul seventeen houses were much damaged. At Eboulemens the church and ten houses were injured and two children killed. At Murray Bay five houses were injured, and any amount of fallen chimneys; and near Cape Trinity, in the River Saguenay, a large mass of rock, nearly 300 feet in length, was precipitated into the river.

The shock was plainly felt at Bridgewater, and set all the bells of the Hotel there ringing.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Mr Frank Knapp, now a County Court Judge in Florida at a salary of $3,000 per annum, was an employe of the Great Western Railroad of Canada a few months ago.

The St. Albans Protecteur Canadien notices the passage on their return home of a large number of French Canadians who cannot obtain employment in the United States.

A correspondent of the Quebec Chronicle states, regarding the progress of the Quebec and Gosford (wooden) Railway, that the rails are laid to within three and one-half miles of St. Sauveur, and a very short time will suffice for their extension to that point.

The Quebec Chronicle says the fortification walls outside St. Louis Gate are at this moment crumbling gradually away, and we learn that large quantities of the cut stone are nightly being carried away for the construction of private buildings. It is high time for the authorities to give this subject some attention.

The *Globe* says: "A rumour comes from Cornwall that the Hon. Sandfield Macdonald is feeling his way in the county of Prescott, with a view to ousting Mr Boyd, as the atmosphere at Cornwall is said to be getting unpleasant.

Later advices from China are much more pacific. A despatch dated Tientsin, Sept. 30, reports that two Mandarins have been transported and fifteen beheaded for complicity in the outrages on the French residents. Besides this, an embassy is preparing to go to France.

A military writer has devoted an article to an examination of the 9-pounder field guns respectively employed by the English, German and French armies. The writer's conclusion is that though the English gun is a muzzle-loader, and 2 cwt. heavier than the others, it is in every respect a more powerful gun. Although breech-loaders are popular with people who run after ideas, there are very strong grounds for believing that muzzle-loaders, by reason of their great mechanical simplicity, are preferable for the rough work of a campaign.

An immense demand for breadstuffs is anticipated from both France and Prussia immediately after the close of the war, and American grain growers and factors naturally look for a large share in the profit. They need not, however, expect to monopolize it, since the preparations in Russia to meet this demand are said to be on a vast scale. A letter from Odessa, bearing date Sept. 8th, says that the quantity of cereals stored at that point, and awaiting the close of hostilities, is great beyond all precedent. British capitalists are said to have embarked extensively in the speculation. It is not unreasonable to hope that American interests may be furthered by the prospective demand for breadstuffs; but the facts mentioned clearly indicate the danger of over-estimating this advantage.

M. Maurice, in Paris, has succeeded in making bread that will keep for years without losing any of its nutritive qualities, which will certainly replace the biscuits served out to soldiers on a campaign, and to sailors during lengthened voyages. The bread is prepared in the common way, then allowed to dry completely from eight to fifteen days; the loaves are afterwards exposed to the action of steam, in a stove heated from one hundred and fifty to two hundred degrees, and compressed in hydraulic presses, in which they are allowed to remain for twenty-four hours, until perfectly cool. Bread thus prepared, packed and stored in a dry place, will keep fresh for years without turning hard. One hundred pounds of good flour will produce ninety-four pounds of pressed preserved bread.

The arrest of Dr. Jacobi is by German papers referred to the discovery of a vast scheme contemplated by the European Socialist party, having for its object the proclamation of a republic in every state. The arrest of the members of the Socialist Democratic Committee of Brunswick is said to have led to the discovery of this plan, the existence of which was proved by numerous letters found upon the persons arrested. Committees formed in all the manufacturing centres of Europe, and which maintained a constant intercommunication, were charged with making a Socialist republican propaganda. The proclamation of the republic in France has increased the activity of these committees, which fully believed that in a very short time the Socialists would be at the head of the French government. The word was then passed to all the members of the league that in no case must the honour of the French republic be diminished. The German socialists especially received from the directing committees an order to oppose with all their might the continuation of the war, and not to countenance in any way the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

An Irishman strongly prejudiced in favour of the French almost broke his neck, the other day, at Albany, by jumping from the scaffolding of a Catholic church, where he was employed as a labourer, as soon as he heard that it was owned by the Germans.

BEAT IT WHO CAN.—We are informed that Charles Shibley, Esq., of the township of Portland, raised during the past season, from one peck of Early Rose potatoes, the almost incredible amount of 48 bushels and 3 pecks We would like to hear of something to beat that.—*Addington Beaver.*

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.—Mr Alfred Waddington, of British Columbia, has given notice that an application will be made to Parliament, at its next session, for the incorporation of a company to construct a railway through British North America, connecting with the present railway system of Canada, thence to proceed to the north of Lake Superior, and through the North West Territory to Yellow or Leather-head pass of the Rocky Mountains, there to connect with the projected railway through British Columbia to the Pacific, with such powers and privileges as may be necessary to carry the same into operation.

VISIT OF LORD LISGAR TO THE DOMINION DIRECTORY OFFICE.—His Excellency the Governor General, Lord Lisgar, yesterday paid a visit to the Printing Office of Mr John Lovell, specially to notice the progress of the Canadian Dominion Directory. He was accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Col. McNeill, V.C., and by the Hon. Thomas Ryan—a gentleman who has taken the deepest interest in the Directory since its publication was first contemplated, and who has also rendered great service in endeavouring to remedy the Copyright law—soon, we hope, to be satisfactorily arranged to the publishers and people of the Dominion. Mr Lovell explained to his Excellency the nature of the great work on which he was engaged, pointing out to him every step that had been taken in its compilation, from the moment he had first sent out his agents until the present day, and showing the vastness of the material already collected. His Excellency listened to the details with evident satisfaction, and examined a variety of the information intended for the Directory. He expressed his astonishment at the amount of labour involved and the enterprise displayed by the publisher, remarked on the great value and usefulness of the work, and on being informed that the citizens of Montreal alone had subscribed (by advertisements and subscriptions) about $20,000 to its publication, said it was highly creditable to them. He was also pleased to hear that other portions of the Dominion had given Mr Lovell liberal support.—His Excellency having expressed his desire to witness the art of printing in its various branches, was then conducted through the several departments of Mr Lovell's extensive establishment. On leaving he said he had been exceedingly well pleased with his visit, and wished Mr Lovell all prosperity in his great undertaking.—The publisher requests us to state that owing to the extraordinary amount of matter which has had to be collected for the Canadian Dominion Directory, the delay in receiving proofs of places in remote parts, and the large number of copies to be printed—about 20,000, including the six Provincial Directories—he has been compelled to delay its publication until the early part of December. When first the Directory was contemplated it was estimated that there were about 3,500 places to be taken in the six Provinces, but this number is now found to be largely underestimated. Up to the present time, 4,721 have been received, and this number is likely to be increased to nearly 5,000, by returns now coming in. * * The following is the number of places already taken in the several Provinces: Ontario, 1696; Quebec, 868; Nova Scotia, 793; New Brunswick, 622; Newfoundland, 651; Prince Edward Island, 91,—total, 4721. Of clergy we find the following large return: Anglican Bishops, 10; Roman Catholic Bishops, 18; Church of England clergy, 633; of Rome, 1223; of Scotland, 187; Presbyterians, 464; Methodists, 1067; Baptists, 326; Congregationalists, 76; other denominations, 174,—total, 4181. The following is the number of publications in the six Provinces, at present known; 44 of which are issued daily: Ontario, 256; Quebec, 99; Nova Scotia, 45; New Brunswick, 34; Newfoundland, 14; Prince Edward Island, 9,—total, 457.—*Montreal Daily News, Oct. 18th.*

The British Channel squadron has been ordered to embark as much provisions as can be stowed under hatches.

A London telegram, of the 22nd inst., says: The Government authorities lately seized twenty-five barrels of powder at a Fenian store in Ireland. They were taken to Woolwich, opened, and found to contain lucifer matches and nails in considerable quantities mixed through the powder. The barrels, with contents, were placed on an old barge and sunk in the river.

VARIETIES.

Punch says that in order to build a house for nothing you must use free stone.

Mrs. Partington says she gets up every morning at the shrill crow of the chandelier.

A man who had a scolding wife, being asked what he did for a living, replied that he "kept a hothouse."

"Mr. G. has spoken ill of you," said a gossip to his friend, a man who thoroughly understood the world. "That astonishes me," was his reply; "I have never rendered him any service."

A Western editor, in announcing the demise of his paper, says: "The brilliancy of our career has only been equalled by its brevity, and the lack of business management has only been excelled by the lack of business itself."

Mrs Partington, on reading an account of a schooner having her jib-boom carried away in Long Island Sound, one night last week, wondered "why people would leave such things out o' doors at nights, to be stolen, when there were so many buglers about, filtering everything they could lay their hands to."

A captain, one of the old school, being at a ball, had been accepted by a beautiful partner, a lady of rank, who, in the most delicate manner possible, hinted to him the propriety of putting on a pair of gloves. 'Oh!' was the elegant reply; 'never mind me, ma'am; I shall wash my hands when I've done dancing.'

A swelling captain of a Mississippi boat squared up to a rather noisy passenger, and in the hearing of all exclaimed. "Sir, one of two things you must do; keep still or leave this boat!" The tipsy passenger walked clear around the great captain, eyeing him all over, and then said, "Captain, one of three things you must do, work more, eat less, or bust."

A worthy old Highlander went to his minister one night in great anxiety, and wished him to come and see his wife, whom he represented as just at the point of death. The clergyman happened to be engaged with some friends, and told Donald that he could not get away at present, but that he would see Janet as early as possible next morning. "Very well," said Donald, in a tone of sarcasm, "Ill jist go home and tell Janet that she must not die before you come."

A bald-headed gentleman was recently importuned by some young ladies to present them with his photograph. He complied with the request; but instead of presenting them with a picture of his handsome features, sent a very striking view of the back of his head. The joke was duly enjoyed, but the projector was much surprised shortly after to see copies of the picture in the windows of a print shop. On inquiring of the attendant, he found to his horror that the sharp photographer had published it as "A remarkable picture of the moon."

A visit was a short time ago paid by a Government inspector to a Welsh village school in a neighbouring county, and amongst the questions put was, "Who brought the children of Israel out of Egypt?" The question was put somewhat imperiously, and of course in the Saxon tongue, which to a certain extent intimidated the youthful "Ancient Britons." A little hesitation followed, and the schoolmaster, who rejoiced in the name of Moses Griffiths, having his reputation at stake, caught the eye of one of his rustic flock, and quietly whispered, "Yr un beth a fi;" or, in the vernacular, "The same as myself." Nothing daunted, and with heroic confidence, a village youngster, addressing the inspector, gravely answered, "Moses Griffiths, sir!"

MEN AND WOMEN.—Man is composed of two yards and a half of broadcloth, a shirt collar, and more or less assurance; women of many and various materials, an impression that she is the perfection of possibilities, and a faculty of spending much money and getting next to nothing in return.